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* NATIONAL *
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"LEARN FROM LEI FENG" MOVEMENT

Serve Willingly As a Cog of the Revolutionary Machine Like Comrade Lei Feng

- The company of a certain Wuhan PLA unit where the late Huang Chi-kuang belonged launches learn-from-Comrade Lei Feng activities, with many advanced fighters coming to the fore

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, March 5, 1973)

(NCNA dispatch from Wuhan, March 4, 1973) The company of a certain Wuhan PLA unit where the late Kuang Chi-kuang belonged constantly unfolds learn-from-Comrade Lei Feng activities. There have emerged many advanced fighters devoted to serving the revolution single-mindedly and doing everything for the people.

The company to which hero Huang Chi-kuang belonged pays great attention to using the deeds of heroic and exemplary figures for educating cadres and fighters. Over ten years ago, when Chairman Mao issued a great call, "Learn from Comrade Lei Feng," the company responded to it with enthusiasm and assiduously acquired this great communist fighter's revolutionary spirit. The Party branch constantly led cadres and fighters to acquire Comrade Lei Feng's spirit "of a cog" and to tackle assiduously books by Marx and Lenin and Chairman Mao's works. Party lesson and League lesson education was associated with the study of Lei Feng's and Huang Chi-kuang's exemplary deeds. All were organized to unfold discussions on such topics as "What should be the objective of struggle to be cherished by revolutionary youths?" "How to assume a correct attitude to ideals?" etc.

The commanders and fighters were made to understand clearly that only by occupying our minds with the great communist goal and striving and struggling for this goal could we have a direction to follow in our advance and a source

of strength to draw on in fighting. They constantly adopted such means as telling stories, editing and presenting theatrical programs, putting out wall newspapers and blackboard newspapers, etc., in preaching Comrade Lei Feng's lofty qualities such as loyalty to the Party and to the people, dedication of self to the service of public interests and delighting in helping others. Everyone was aroused to energetically change his world outlook and foster firmly the lofty ideal of fighting for communism throughout his life.

The Party branch constantly teaches cadres and fighters to associate revolutionary ideals with a down-to-earth spirit and fulfill as Comrade Lei Feng did the aim of occupying one's mind with great objectives, being a willing cog of the revolutionary machine and performing well one's own duties assiduously and industriously. Every time new fighters join the ranks, or cadres and fighters are being demobilized and transferred the Party branch would study Chairman Mao's relevant teachings with them and give them an account of the exemplary deeds of Comrade Lei Feng and how he cherished every trade he took up for the revolution. Everyone is also taught to foster firmly the idea of serving the people wholeheartedly.

With Lei Feng as an example, fighter Tuan Ch'ih-hsi did whatever the Party told him to. Thrice he was assigned to the cooking squad. Every time he obeyed with resolution and fulfilled his assignment with flying colors. He was with the army for several years and every year he received a citation. He was praised by the comrades as an "old devoted to revolution single-mindedly."

After joining the ranks, fighter Wei Shu-heng seriously and assiduously trained in annihilate-the-enemy skills. In grenade-throwing, he very rapidly achieved a throw of over 40 meters. But when he thought of how in a cold night in the dead of winter Lei Feng assiduously practiced grenade throwing, he went a step further in looking for shortcomings. He insisted on setting himself strict demands and subjecting himself to rigorous training. As a result, various difficulties were overcome. The grenade-throwing record of 68 meters was achieved.

Inspired by Lei Feng's spirit, fighter Ch'en Ming-ch'ing, apart from seriously performing well various assignments from the leadership, constantly availed himself of leisure time to help around in the cooking squad, do hair-cutting for the comrades and clean and sweep the lavatory. Not long ago, a chemicals storehouse near the garrison area went on fire. Ch'en Ming-ch'ing doggedly stepped out. Defying the flames, he took a bucket of water and rushed ahead to help put out the fire. The blazing flames burned his skin and the poisonous fumes made him choke and almost faint. But conjuring up the heroic image of Lei Feng, he kept on grappling with the raging fire. He stuck it out doggedly until the blaze was put out.

* * *

Take Comrade Lei Feng As An Example and Serve the People Wholeheartedly

- The commanders and fighters of a PLA detachment in Changsha hsien acquire Lei Feng's revolutionary spirit and maintain the true features of the people's army

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, March 5, 1973)

(NCNA dispatch from Changsha, March 4, 1973) On the eve of the 10th anniversary of the release of Chairman Mao's inscription "Learn from Comrade Lei Feng," the commanders and fighters of a PLA detachment stationed at Comrade Lei Feng's home county of Changsha hsien again came over to the Lei Feng Memorial Hall to inspect and learn things. They invited Comrade Lei Feng's relatives to recount the lofty qualities and heroic deeds of this great communist fighter, and further aroused their revolutionary spirit of taking Comrade Lei Feng as an example, fighting amidst hardship without forgetting the past, and serving the people wholeheartedly.

The detachment in this hsien has been consistently paying great attention to using the deeds of Lei Feng and of the "Good 8th Company on Nanking Road" in teaching the army unit to develop still better the glorious tradition of fighting amidst hardship. In 1968, the detachment moved into the town from a mountainous area. Then the Party branch promptly organized all to study Chairman Mao's "Report at the 2nd Plenum of the 7th CCP Central Committee" and to review Comrade Lei Feng's deeds. All were led to maintain consciously their true hard struggle features despite changed circumstances and remain unchanged in the style of being thrifty and industrious in spite of changed conditions.

The commanders and fighters work assiduously and industriously and fight amidst hardship. Apart from fulfilling heavy construction, training and other tasks, the commanders and fighters use the leisure hours after study and work to carry out agricultural and subsidiary production actively. Self-sufficiency in vegetables and meats is fundamentally achieved. In the peak farming season, they transfer men to help the people in their labors and support local communes and brigades in carrying out agricultural production.

Inspired by Lei Feng's spirit, the commanders and fighters of the detachment in Changsha show great care for the state's financial and material resources. Like Lei Feng, members of the detachment set up "an economy box." They make a practice of collecting every iron nail and every bit of wiring. Using their own hands in retrieving the old and exploiting the discarded. Many work tools in the detachment are made by the commanders and fighters themselves. When the tables, chairs and wooden benches in the office are damaged they fixed them on their own. When the detachment wanted to set up a basketball ground, they relied on their own resources and asked not a cent out of the state. When fighter Yü Te-i who had learned carpentry before joining the ranks thought of the deeds about how Comrade Lei Feng saved every drop of oil and every bit of machine-cleaning rag for the revolution, he bravely committed himself to the task of building a basketball board. With the help of other comrades, he finished the job without spending a cent from the state.

* * *

A Certain PLA Unit of the Honan Military Region Perseveres in Carrying Out Learn-from-Comrade Lei Feng Activities with Prominent Achievements Scored

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, March 5, 1973)

(NCNA dispatch from Chengchow, March 3, 1973) A certain PLA unit of the Honan Military Region perseveres in learning from Comrade Lei Feng and achieves prominent results. Recently, the Party committee of this army unit cited a number of learn-from-Comrade Lei Feng advanced units and individuals. This gave a further boost to the learn-from-Comrade Lei Feng activity.

In compliance with Chairman Mao's teaching, "Learn from Comrade Lei Feng," the Party committee of this unit formulated effective measures and led the cadres and fighters to unfold doggedly learn-from-Comrade Lei Feng activities. The Party organizations and League organizations of various companies also drew up study plans and adopted various formulas in carrying out study activities in a lively and dynamic manner. From last year, the Party committee of this unit successively called four meetings to specially sum up and exchange study experiences.

In carrying out learn-from-Comrade Lei Feng activities, many fighters take Comrade Lei Feng as an example. In reading and study, they develop the spirit of a "cog" and assiduously tackle works of Marx and Lenin and Chairman Mao's works and energetically raise their consciousness of class struggle and line struggle. In work performance, they learn from each other and show mutual love and seize the first opportunity to shoulder the heavy burden. Like Comrade Lei Feng, many basic-level cadres showed fervent concern for comrades and displayed profound proletarian feelings toward the fighters.

Company commander Shen Ming-sung learned from Comrade Lei Feng and mingled with the fighters as one in every respect and did penetrating and elaborate ideological work. He was praised as "our confidant." When just arriving from the South Sea coast to join this unit, fighter Li Ch'ou unused to the climatic conditions in the area of the Central Plains wavered ideologically. Shen Ming-sung lived with him and mixed with him day and night. He did penetrating and elaborate work and showed concern for him in every respect. With Shen Ming-sung's help, Li Ch'ou made very fast progress and became an advanced fighter in the whole company.

Now, the various companies of this unit are revising study plans and are determined to carry out learn-from-Comrade Lei Feng activities in a more down-to-earth manner.

* * *

YOUNG WORKERS

Bring the Positive Factors of Young People into Play and Realistically Do CYL Work Well

- A report on the Dairen Locomotive and Carriage Works

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, March 3, 1973)

Since the establishment of the League committee of the Dairen Locomotive and Carriage Works, leading members of the committee have come across this problem, that is, how to correctly understand and estimate the condition of the young people.

For the past several years, this works has taken in a large number of young workers. After having been through tempering in the great proletarian cultural revolution and particularly after the further deepening of the movement to criticize revisionism and rectify the style of work, there has been a great improvement in the awareness of class struggle and line struggle of the broad masses of young people in the whole works. They seek progress politically, are active and industrious in work, and play a definite part in revolution and production. However, there is also a minority among them whose performance is not good and some have even been corrupted and won over by the class enemy and have made serious mistakes.

In view of these problems, some of the League cadres begin to look upon them in the wrong way, and are of the opinion that the young people at present are "difficult to teach and difficult to manage." Because of that, when doing youth work, they invariably adopt an unflexible attitude and their method is crude, and that injures the activism of some of the young people. Upon discovering this problem, the Party committee and the League committee of the works are of the opinion that whether or not the main current and the side flow of the young people could be correctly understood is a problem concerning whether or not they are able to implement Chairman Mao's revolutionary line in youth work.

For the sake of helping the League cadres raise their understanding, the League committee of the works has adopted with the help of the Party committee of the works numerous forms of carrying out in-depth and meticulous ideological education on the League cadres.

They organize the League cadres at various levels in the works to study seriously the theses of Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao on youth problems, and in the light of their over-emphasis on the passive factors of young people and criticism against them that appeared in the previous stage of work, vigorously criticize the crimes of swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type in vilifying the young people, and enable everybody to see distinctly that a violent struggle between the two lines has always existed on the question of how to deal with the young people.

What actually is the main current of the young people? The League committee of the works organizes an in-depth investigation on the young people in the unit itself, and uses a large host of facts to carry out a lively and comprehensive education on everybody.

At the beginning of last year, the tool workshop suddenly received an urgent assignment calling for the processing of 7,000 spare parts outside the production target. Upon receiving the news, the League members and young people went in great numbers to the Party branch and asked to be given this assignment, and voluntarily organized a production assault team for the purpose. Some of the young people moved their belongings to the workshop, and neglecting their rest and their meals, worked furiously. Through the joint effort of all, the task was eventually fulfilled ten days ahead of schedule.

One day last summer, when the workers had already finished work, 1,000 bags of cement were moved to the No. 5 machine workshop. At that time, when the 40 and more young workers carrying out spare time activities in the workshop thought of the unpredictable summer weather, they realized that if the cement was not unloaded at once, not only would the turn-about rate of the truck be affected, but if it were to rain at night, the property of the state would also be damaged. Thereupon they voluntarily organized a make shift unloading crew with the men doing the carrying and the women doing the lifting, and after several hours of emergency action, removed all 50 tons of cement into the warehouse.

Since becoming a tool keeper for the shift, young worker Lü Wen-ch'ao has modestly learned the fine tradition of hard struggle from the old workers. He is careful at making calculations, and in order to save on tool cost, he regularly goes to other shifts to collect old and discarded tools, which are given to the shift to use after retooling. In this way tools cost for the team is lowered from 500 yuan to 59 yuan a month.

These facts have greatly educated the League cadres and further deepened their comprehension of Chairman Mao's teaching, "The young people are the most active and vital force in society." Everybody unanimously realizes that under the close concern of the Party and Chairman Mao, and after having been through tempering in the great proletarian cultural revolution, there has been a very great improvement in the awareness of class struggle and line struggle of the broad masses of young people. The main current of their thinking is revolutionary and progressive, and they have a great capacity for socialist activism. They also criticize the fallacies of swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type and expose their criminal objective which endeavors to cause the young people to lose their correct political orientation and serve them to push the revisionist line.

Actually, whether or not the young people can be dealt with correctly depends on whether or not the reactionary fallacies of swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type can be criticized in depth. This is an important question concerning whether or not we can educate the young people with proletarian thinking so that they could firmly and unswervingly implement Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line.

Following the raising of ideological understanding, the League cadres of the Dairen Locomotive and Carriage Works are able to distinguish between right and wrong, affirm their orientation and strengthen their confidence, and there is a very great change in their ideas and work methods of dealing with the young people. They maintain grasping the positive factors and guide the young people to temper and grow up in the three great revolutionary movements.

Regarding advanced personalities and stirring deeds that have appeared among the young people, League organizations at various levels do not miss the opportunity to affirm and publicize them fully. They are using the advanced to lead the backward and using positive factors to overcome passive factors. In last year alone, the whole works called three experience exchange meetings to publicize and popularize the experience of some typical advanced collectives and advanced individuals.

As for some relapses or even shortcomings and mistakes of this or that nature produced in the thinking of the young people in the course of their growth, various League organizations at various levels should not reject them, or blame them, but should enthusiastically show concern for them and do patient and meticulous education work to convince them and help them raise their awareness of class struggle and line struggle, so they may learn to draw a line of distinction between the enemy and friend and between right and wrong, further strengthen their ability to withstand the ideological attack of the exploiting classes and establish a proletarian world outlook.

At present, under the attentive education of the Party committee and League organizations at various levels, the awareness of class struggle and line struggle of the broad masses of young people in the Dairen Locomotive and Carriage Works continues to improve, and there is a very great change in their spiritual physiognomy. In the movement to criticize revisionism and rectify the style of work, they have integrated the criticism of revisionism with reading, studied diligently works of Marx and Lenin as well as the writings of Chairman Mao, and holding the weapon, grasped the essence of swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type for in-depth criticism. Many of the young people have become members of the great criticism and repudiation group in workshops, young commentators and study tutors. They have also made use of various propaganda media to write great criticism and repudiation articles, great criticism and repudiation columns, blackboard bulletins, and hold rehearsals of plays to criticize the heinous crimes of swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type by word of mouth and by written words. They have become a hardcore force in the movement to criticize revisionism and rectify the style of work.

In production struggle, the broad masses of young people have closely combined revolutionary zeal with scientific attitude, and are modestly learning from the old workers. Last year, more than 100 young workers took part in technical study classes run by various workshops, and over 590 young people formed technical study pairs with old workers. By linking up production practice with book learning, they gave play to the revolutionary spirit of daring to think, to speak and to act, and in the light of weak links in production, developed scientific experiments and technical innovations in a big way.

In the last year alone, the young workers successfully carried out over 100 items of technical innovations. At present, about 80 percent of the apprentices in the whole works are able to carry out work independently. Some of the young apprentices have also set a new daily production record for locomotive wheels. A number of young production experts and quality pace-setters have appeared in various workshops of the works. Many of the old workers, on seeing how the broad masses of young people are fiercely battling on the frontline of the three great revolutionary movements, said delightedly, "With young successors like these, we are satisfied from the bottom of our hearts."

* * *

WOMEN CADRES

An Important Matter Worthy of Attention

- Report on the training of women cadres by the Tachai Party branch

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, March 7, 1973)

The Tachai Party branch has all along attached great importance to the training and education of women cadres. At present, of the seven committee members of the Tachai Party branch, two are women, and of the seven members of the League branch committee, four are women. Of these women cadres, some are old cadres and some are new cadres. Some are in charge of leadership work in communes and production teams, and some are concurrently working in committees at the provincial and district levels. They are advancing along Chairman Mao's revolutionary line together with the broad masses of women and making a very big contribution to the construction of a socialist new countryside.

A Profound Ideological Revolution

The Tachai Party branch is of the opinion that the training of women cadres is a complete rupture with feudal tradition, and that is a custom-changing ideological revolution.

In the initial period of the revolution, in Tachai village was a young woman active and willing to work. She was Sung Li-ying. This poor young person who was sold to the landlord as a slave at the age of 14 possessed an honest class feeling for the Party, and had a strong desire to struggle against the landlord, seek self-emancipation, and follow Chairman Mao in making revolution. The Tachai Party branch decided to train her to be a cadre. However, the mentality of favoring men and slighting women was still quite strong among some of the people, and the moment that was mentioned, they shook their heads and said, "A woman's place is in the home. From time immemorial they are good only at nursing babies, cooking meals, and spinning and weaving. Now we are asking them to run things in the village and showing themselves off in front of people. What is the world coming to?"

For the sake of getting rid of this old mentality, the Party branch propagated equality among men and women in a big way in the village, and organized everybody to discuss whether or not women comrades could run things in the village, and should they "run things in the village." Once the discussion was started, it led to a great deal of argument. Some said, "Remember that year when we were fighting the (Japanese) devils, was it not the women who stood guard, carried out patrols and weaved sandals for the army? Was it not the women who kept production going in the village and gave support to the front?

Some said, "Since the time of Taishing ch'ü, there have been women cadres. They visited this place. They spoke at meetings and fought in the frontlines. Are they not women? What work can be successfully accomplished without the participation of women?"

This great debate was the first great criticism of the feudal mentality of favoring men and discriminating against women in the history of Tachai.

Later, the Party organization trained Sung Li-ying to do work and to receive tempering. In October 1947, she joined the Chinese Communist Party.

After becoming a cadre, Sung Li-ying had no experience at the beginning, and whenever she spoke, her heart would flutter and her face would become red. When holding a women meeting, she had difficulty in gathering enough people. After speaking a few words at a meeting she would become tongue-tied, and had to rely on Comrade Ch'en Yung-kuei to do the talking for her. This caused people to commit: "A chicken feather cannot fly to heaven, and a duck can never get on a roost."

At that time, the first child of Sung Li-ying died of convulsions, and class enemies also whipped up an evil wind in the village, saying such things as "A woman always run about here and there, and let her child become sick and die." The Party organization felt that this kind of saying was partly a divulging of the mentality of favoring men and discriminating against women, and partly the desire of the class enemy to sabotage women's emancipation. Therefore the Party on the one hand attacked the hauteur of the class enemy, and on the other hand helping Sung Li-ying call a women's conference, organized the women to denounce their cruel oppression by the former society, and eulogized Chairman Mao and the Communist Party for enabling them to rise from the lowest stratum of the feudal society to become masters of a new society. The telling denunciation of the former society by the class sisters provoked a profound proletarian feeling among the broad masses of people for their class sisters, and raised the consciousness of practicing equality for men and women.

Train in Practice

The methods of training women cadres employed by Tachai Party branch is mainly to let them learn work through work and practice struggle through struggle.

Hand them task boldly, and give them more opportunities to temper themselves.

When Sung Li-ying began work, her policy level was low and she had little working method. She had greater difficulty mobilizing women for productive labor and study. However, the Party branch always boldly assigned her work and let her become a committee member of the women relief association, and asked her to step out and make her own way. The more work she did, the more she learned, and the better she understood the working method. She gradually grasped experience in how to fulfill urgent work and how to do meticulous work.

From the process of the training of Sung Li-ying, the Party branch felt that only by struggling against difficulties could women cadres be brought

up. Therefore, in the training of Kuo Ai-lien, they handed her the post of deputy director of a new agricultural cooperative at the time when she was only 19 years old. In the training of Kuo Feng-lien, they handed her the important post of leader of the iron maiden production team and political instructor of the militia company.

Support them at the critical moment, and enable them to be firm of will and bold in work.

When operating the elementary cooperative, a bachelor commune member challenged the women, "You are always clamoring for equality between men and women. Let us step outside together and carry some rocks." This greatly affected the working mood of the women. However, once they were weeding the rows, with both the men and women each given three rows to weed. Because of their nimble hands and sharp eyes, the women commune members weeded faster and better, and very quickly finished one row when this male commune member was only half way through a row. This time, the women would not let him get away with it, and led by Sung Li-ying and Kuo Ai-lien, they had a show-down with him,and with everybody having her say, he was unable to answer back.

He did not take this in good grace, but went to the Party branch to report on the women cadres, saying that they were making a fool of him. Comrade Ch'en Yung-kuei said, "What they have done is correct, and they have the support of the Party branch. They suffered insults in the former society, but in the new society they are the mistresses. Yet you still favor men and discriminate against women and tried to make things difficult for them, so they have every right to teach you a lesson."

In allocating work do not be afraid to act boldly; in giving them aid, work meticulously and concretely.

The women cadres of Tachai all realize that the Party branch has all along attached great importance to the work of training women cadres. In allocating work, they are not afraid to act boldly and in giving them aid, they act meticulously and concretely. When holding a women's conference, the Party branch would let the women cadres speak first, and when their speech was not correct, the Party branch would make correction and add supplements. For the past 20 years and more, the Party branch has carried out women work with deep proletarian feeling, and patiently helped the women cadres to raise their political standard.

Direct them to read seriously, pay attention to guiding practice with revolutionary theory.

The Tachai Party branch is of the opinion that it is necessary to let the women cadres read and study seriously in practice, raise their line awareness and their theoretical standard so that they could make better progress.

Comrade Sung Li-ying is already 43 years old, and she is a worker, a receptionist for foreign guests and has also a large amount of house work to do, but she nevertheless still maintains the study of culture and theory.

Since last year, together with Kuo Feng-lien and Chia Ts'un-so, she has studied "On Contradiction," "On Practice" and the "Communist Manifesto." After studying a passage, they would discuss the passage, and what they do not understand, they would ask others for explanation. In that way, there is a gradual improvement in their theoretical standard, and in their ability to distinguish things.

Enthusiastic Concern

In carrying out the work of revolution, women cadres have experienced greater difficulty than their male comrades. In the course of training women cadres, the Tachai Party branch shows concern for women cadres in the following two directions.

In one direction, they constantly show concern for problems regarding their children and their house work, conscientiously run nurseries and kindergartens well to solve part of their worries. When arranging meetings and activities or allocating work, they invariably take into consideration the actual household condition and concrete difficulty of each woman cadre, and provide them as much as possible a bit more time to deal with their house work. At the same time, considerations are given to their physiological characteristics, and while encouraging them to play the part of model pacesetters in labor, they also advice them against doing work that is too heavy or not suitable for women.

In the other direction, they pay attention to helping the women cadres pass the "three difficult tests," of marriage, children and house work. As for women comrades who are married, the Party branch carries out meticulous ideological and political work on their husbands and their in-laws, and raises their awareness of line struggle so that they may support the work of the women cadres well with practical action.

One night, in the winter of 1967, Kuo Ai-lien and the commune members had to attend a mass criticism and repudiation meeting called by the commune. Her child was crying in the house, and her husband, unable to do anything to stop the crying became angry. Her mother-in-law also pulled a long face. It was quite late before Kuo Ai-lien got home, and the moment she stepped into the house, her husband picked a quarrel with her.

When the Party branch learned of this, a leading member immediately went to the house to carry out work. Ch'en Yung-kuei had a talk with the husband. We men after our work outside had nothing much to do at home for most nights. The women comrades have taken over all the house work. Now that the women cadres have to attend a meeting outside, should we not look after the children for a change? If these "rightful half" do not step out, but stay at home looking after the children and doing house work all the time, could we still carry on the work of revolution and production in Tachai?"

Sung Li-ying also had a talk with the mother-in-law. "In the former society although we were human beings we were never treated as such. Although we had a mouth, we did not have the right to speak out. Now, Chairman Mao and the

Communist Party have liberated us. We are stepping out to run the affairs of the state, that is something we should all support."

When they discussed the concern shown by the Tachai Party branch for the women cadres, the women cadres are extremely grateful and they said: "It is extremely good of the Party organization to pay attention to helping us solve our problems at home."

The concern shown by the Party branch for the women cadres in the two above-mentioned directions is extremely necessary. However, the fundamental problem still lies in helping the women comrades strengthen their belief in devoting their whole life to make revolution. Because of that, they have set Sung Li-ying as an example of "passing the three tests" to educate the newly married cadres. There is always a price to pay in making revolution. There is always a sacrifice in hard struggle. To do work, ten to a hundred times the effort must be made to overcome difficulties.

The Great Role

This group of women cadres are playing an increasing prominent role in grasping revolution and stimulating production. They represent the interests and demands of the women of the whole production brigade, and are the knot to unite with the broad masses of women in battle.

These women cadres are the backbone on the production front. In the epoch-changing battle for re-arranging production on Kut'oushan, they have struggled hard and are always working at the forefront. The work of Sung Li-ying is very heavy. For the sake of not missing collective labor, she sometimes keeps her clothings soaking in the suds for two to three days. The iron maiden production team set up and headed by Kuo Feng-lien has, regardless of severe cold or intense heat, battled all along on a slope broken by gullies and ridges. Kuo Ai-lien has three small children at home, but she nevertheless takes part in more than 290 days of work a year. The house work of Chai Ts'un-so is very heavy, but she works diligently and untiringly together with the young women and is always going to where the difficulties are the greater. Lü Hsi-yin, an old woman Party committee member more than 40 years old, always goes to work early, and is good at labor, and always works in the forefront shouldering loads and hoeing.

With the impetus given by these women cadres, the thinking of the women of Tachai to do farming for the revolution soars higher and higher, and their work zeal for taking part in collective labor becomes stronger and stronger. Regardless of spring planting, summer hoeing, autumn harvesting or carrying out winter basic farm construction, they are battling arduously like men, busying themselves on Hut'oushan.

Women cadres are models in changing customs and habits. They criticize and repudiate mercenary marriages, and practice a new-type of marriage. They do not invite guests, give presents, observe birthday or celebrate the birth of children. When somebody dies, they do not follow feudal and superstitious rites. Because of the example set by the women cadres, an impetus

is given to the women of the whole village. They have become a lively revolutionary force in getting rid of the four old habits and establishing the new four new habits, and setting up new socialist morality and style of work.

Women cadres are models in educating children. They clearly see that their own children have all been born in the new society and they know nothing of past poverty and suffering or understand the hardship of founding an enterprise, and it is easy for them to know nothing of blessings though living in happiness. Because their village is an advanced unit in the whole country, and their parents are cadres, it is easy for them to give rise to a superiority complex. They said, "Saplings must be pruned to grow well and children must be disciplined. It would never do for us alone to be revolutionary all our lives, but we must educate the children to become successors to the revolution." That is why they attach great importance to the education of their children, and regularly remember hardship and count blessings with them. Often, they grasp the ideological seed of the children and unremittingly carry out education on them.

With the impetus and education given by them, the children of the poor and middle peasants are diligent in their study, love labor passionately, view laziness in contempt, and consider it an honor to cherish the collective.

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PUBLIC HEALTH

Kwangsi Chuang Autonomous Region Wins New Victories in Consolidating and Developing Anti-Schistosomiasis Work

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, March 6, 1973)

(NCNA Nanning, March 5, 1973) In areas in Kwangsi Chuang Autonomous Region where schistosomiasis is prevalent, the cadres and the masses perseveringly wage long-term struggles to consolidate and develop the achievements in the prevention of schistosomiasis and have continuously won new victories.

As a result of protracted and repeated struggles, the 17 hsien where schistosomiasis was prevalent have gone through deep changes.

In Panai village, Nalun brigade, Wuchuan commune, Tunglan hsien, there were 24 households before the liberation. Seriously ravaged by schistosomiasis, twelve of these households perished, eight fled to other places, and of the four which remained, 24 people contracted schistosomiasis. After the liberation, under the leadership of the Party and the government, this village persevered in tracing and exterminating the snails every year and giving the residents medical examination and treatment, thereby wiping out schistosomiasis. In the whole village, the people were healthy, the animals grew strong, and production rose. The average per-mow output of grain surpassed the "Program" in 1971 and exceeded 1,000 catties last year.

In this victorious situation, the Party committee and the revolutionary committees at all levels in the autonomous region repeatedly study and propagandize the instructions given by Chairman Mao and the Party Central Committee on the prevention of schistosomiasis and sum up their experience in preventing schistosomiasis, thereby making the cadres and the masses understand that consolidation of the achievements of the struggle against schistosomiasis demand long-term and arduous efforts and it is imperative to guard against self-conceit and slackening of efforts and to establish the ideas of waging long-term and repeated struggles and wiping out the pestilence completely.

At the end of last year, on the basis of summing up the experience of preventing schistosomiasis in various localities, the revolutionary committee of the autonomous region suggested measures for further consolidating the achievements: Firmly grasp the work of tracing and exterminating snails in water courses, caves, underground streams, rivers, and other complicated environments and hidden corners in areas neighboring the localities where schistosomiasis was formerly prevalent, and strictly guard against skipping of any of such spots. Firmly grasp the giving of further medical examination and treatment to the people who once contracted schistosomiasis, and efforts should be made perseveringly to conduct general examination of the patients and the diseased cattle once a year. Firmly grasp the disposal of night-soil and the management of water supply in the affected areas. Strengthen ideological and organizational building of the anti-schistosomiasis forces in the affected areas, and improve the quality of anti-schistosomiasis work.

After wiping out schistosomiasis a few years ago, Kuchia production team, Lienhua brigade, Lungan commune, Loch'eng hsien, perseveres in tracing and exterminating snails and giving medical examination three times a year, thereby effectively consolidating and developing the achievements in the struggle against schistosomiasis.

From the beginning of last year to January this year, the 17 hsien where schistosomiasis had been prevalent in the past mobilized large numbers of people to trace and wipe out snails repeatedly.

In Pinyang hsien, in the course of building farmland water conservation projects, work was carried out in the areas where the pest was prevalent to dig new ditches and fill up old ones, totalling 480 in all, and to open more than 4,800 mow of farmland, so that over 90 percent of the snail-infested areas were transformed.

In Fenghuang commune, Pama Yao Autonomous Hsien, snails were traced repeatedly and a small number of snails were discovered in four streams in Fenghuang brigade. The hsien and commune cadres immediately went to make investigations on the spot and led the masses to wipe out the snails in conjunction with construction of water conservation projects. The area where snails had been wiped out recently exceeded 52,000 mow.

Areas where schistosomiasis was once prevalent have continued to strengthen leadership over the work of preventing schistosomiasis. In each hsien or commune, a leading cadre is held responsible for this work; in each production brigade or production team, some cadres are also charged to grasp this work. These cadres often go deep into various localities to make investigations and guide the struggle for tracing and wiping out snails. The special organs for prevention of schistosomiasis in these 17 hsien have generally been reinforced with medical forces and have trained more than 3,300 "barefoot doctors" and schistosomiasis-prevention workers who are not detached from production. These hsien also pay attention to combining the regular schistosomiasis-prevention work with mass shock campaigns, thereby consolidating and developing the achievements made in the struggle against schistosomiasis.

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Kueich'ih Hsien, Anhwei, Concretely Strengthens Leadership over Schistosomiasis Prevention

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, March 6, 1973)

(NCNA Hofei, March 5, 1973) An area where schistosomiasis is prevalent, Kueich'ih hsien in Anhwei Province concretely strengthens leadership over the work of schistosomiasis prevention. Since the winter of last year, it has made vigorous efforts to wipe out snails in the course of building farmland irrigation projects. In the whole hsien, the area of land where snails have been wiped out exceeds 70 percent of the total area of land infested by snails.

In September last year, the CCP Kueich'ih hsien committee called a hsien-wide meeting on the work of schistosomiasis prevention. It conscientiously studied Chairman Mao's instructions on the extermination of schistosomiasis and summed up the experience of wiping out snails in the past. All were determined to strengthen the Party's leadership and to lead the masses to take a firm grasp of the wiping out of snails. Principal cadres at the levels ranging from the hsien committee to the commune Party committee and the brigade Party branch concentrated their energies for some time on making deep-going investigations on the spot and on making clear the distribution of snails, so as to draw up an overall plan.

The leading cadres of Ch'ihchou chen devoted some time to making investigations in the three brigades and 32 production teams where there was a rather large distribution of snails, worked together with the cadres there to draw up plans and carry out the tasks of extermination of snails.

The principal cadres of various communes and brigades went to the first line of the extermination of snails, acting as commanders and fighters, thereby greatly boosting the fighting spirit of the masses.

In the hsien, work of snail extermination had to be carried out in 43 spots on mountains where the topography was complex and the work would involve great difficulties. The leading cadres at all levels led the masses to display the spirit of "an ant gnawing at a bone" and carried out this work in one section after another. Recently, the work of exterminating snails was accomplished triumphantly in a number of these spots.

Various communes combine the extermination of snails with the construction of farmland irrigation projects.

In Maya commune, 28 snail-infested streams were filled up and new ones opened, not only burying deeply the snails in these waters but also building new rivers and canals for draining flood and irrigating fields.

In Chaling brigade, Yinhui commune, 700 mow of lake-side farmland was infested with snails and was subject to waterlogging and drought. More than 300 people in the brigade were mobilized to open canals on hill slopes and to

build dikes along the lake side, not only enabling this 700 mow of land to give stable yield despite drought and waterlogging but also wiping out snails from more than 50,000 square meters of land.

In the past, some localities lacked overall planning for the extermination of snails, so that it often happened that work was carried out in the lower reaches of the rivers and streams but not in the upper reaches. Thus the snails could not be wiped out completely. After summing up experiences and past lessons, the Party committees at all levels paid particular attention to constituting coordination with the neighboring areas. They first grasped ideological education for the cadres and the masses and paid simultaneous attention to carrying out the Party's economic policy. As a result, some projects of snail extermination which had to be carried out jointly by communes or production teams were accomplished quickly and well.

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BAREFOOT DOCTOR

Barefoot Tibetan Woman Doctor

(NCNA-English Sining, March 6, 1973)

the four hundred tibetan herdsmen of the tsochih production brigade living on a plateau 4,500 metres above sea level in northwest china's chinghai province know that whenever they are ill, a woman named jentso will come day or night to treat them.

now a communist party member, jentso tended herds as an orphan child. when the party and government began to take action after liberation to protect the health of the masses, she was one of the multi-national people chosen for training in the frontier areas. she went to a short-term medical course in 1959 and became the medical worker of a production team and bare-foot doctor in the brigade.

the canadian internationalist dr. norman bethune, praised by chairman mao for his complete selflessness and utter devotion to the people, has been her example. soon after she had a baby in 1968, jentso was notified of an outbreak of influenza with gastro-intestinal disorder in a production team 40 kilometres away. jentso left her infant who had fallen ill with a neighbour and set out for the team that was in the midst of the lambing season. she went from house to house to trace the cause of the epidemic. putting the patients in quarantine and nursing them day and night for five days, she was able to restore the sick people to health and prevent the spread of the complaint.

no effort is too much for jentso in curing a patient. when a sick child failed to respond to routine treatment, the barefoot doctor turned to experienced local people for suggestions. a herbal preparation was recommended. jentso clambered up the hills to find the herb and made the decoction. the child responded well.

a conscientious medical worker, jentso takes advantage of her attending meetings at the commune seat to get together with doctors from the health centre and talk over problems in her work. from time to time she goes along with experienced mobile medical teams to enrich her clinical knowledge. she can handle common diseases in the locality, give acupuncture treatment and act as mid-wife.

as a local health officer, jentso informs the herdsmen about environmental sanitation and general medical knowledge.

POSTAGE STAMPS

Chinese Stamps for International Women's Day

(NCNA-English Peking, March 6, 1973)

the chinese ministry of communications will issue a set of three stamps on march 8, 1973, to mark international women's day.

the first stamp shows a young woman miner, filled with revolutionary enthusiasm, getting ready to work. the second pictures a woman committee member explaining a plan to learn from tachai, national pace-setter in agriculture. the third is "petrel", showing a lineswoman of the chinese people's liberation army working in a rain storm. the stamps have the face value of eight fen each.

MILITIAWOMEN

Militiawomen on South China Coast

(NCNA-English Foochow, March 7, 1973)

a platoon of militiawomen under the hsiaan production brigade in changpu county in south china's fukien province trains hard, takes part in production and does its patrol duty all the year round in cooperation with people's liberation army men. this is done under the guidance of chairman mao's concept on people's war.

this platoon made up of fisherwomen was established in 1965. its first commander was lin chen-yu, then 16 years old.

she was born in a poor fisherman's family. in the old society, her grandfather was beaten to death by a fishing despot. her elder brother died of illness because her family was too poor to send for a doctor. her two sisters were sold to others. the clothing and quilts of her family were looted by reactionary kuomintang troops. since liberation, her family has lived a happy life. the party organization helped her understand why her family lived in misery before liberation and is leading a happy life today. she thus made up her mind to defend the motherland as the p.l.a. men do. many other fisherwomen joined the militia with the same desire.

with the help of p.l.a. men, they often carry out combat exercises in forests and on the seashore. they practise handgrenade throwing, bayonetting, shooting, and swimming in full kit.

lin ying-hua hit the target at only one out of three shots when she first took part in a live ammunition shooting practice at night. she did not lose courage and persisted in practice. and she gained excellent scores in the next practice. the platoon recently carried out a combat exercise and all the militiawomen had excellent scores.

the militiawomen are also a shock force in production. they have planted trees on sandy soil and reclaimed a large tract of wasteland. they began growing paddy rice on 9.6 hectares of land in summer 1971 and got good harvests.

they grow fruit trees and vegetables on hillsides and cultivate seaweed. they give their returns from sideline production to the production brigade. this has helped expand the collective economy.

the platoon is a combat collective of solid unity. the veteran militiawomen often help newcomers master military skills and remind them of the glorious duty of the militia.

with the help of veteran militiawomen, lin lan-ying, a new member of the platoon, has raised her understanding of the importance of the militia. despite her household chores, she persists in performing patrol duties all the year round.

the party branch of the production brigade shows great concern for the militiawomen. the party secretary often helps them in their studies and work. this has enabled them make rapid progress. six members of the platoon have been admitted into the communist party of china and 17 others into the communist youth league.

RURAL WOMAN CADRE

East China Rural Woman Cadre

(NCNA-English Tsinan, March 7, 1973)

an east china woman who heads a brigade revolutionary committee has led the grain-deficient brigade to achieving a surplus. it has sold 285 tons of grain to the state in the past few years.

yield was only 1.5 tons per hectare in 1964 when liu yu-lan was appointed secretary of the chinese communist party branch of the wangchuang brigade in tenghsien county, shantung province. the brigade with 86 households had just one unlined well, and 90 per cent of the farmland suffered from drought.

she mobilized the peasants to sink wells as the first step. they hit sand at about six metres in digging the first well. she discussed the matter with veteran peasants and they decided to make a lined pump well and it brought 13 hectares under irrigation. this experience enabled them to sink five more pump wells that irrigated all 34 hectares of farmland of the brigade.

a scientific research department in 1965 gave liu yu-lan two kilograms of seeds of a good maize strain. she and some youth league members sowed a plot of land with these seeds for experiment. a good harvest was gathered thanks to their meticulous care. the good strain was soon adopted throughout the brigade. liu yu-lan also organized some peasants to select from among 14 wheat strains a good strain that suits the locality most. the brigade's wheat output rose by a big margin the following years.

the brigade used to grow one crop a year. she led the peasants in practising inter-planting right after her appointment as brigade party secretary. measures were taken to improve the soil and irrigation and apply more fertilizer to the fields. now they grow five crops in two years, and last year's yield topped seven tons per hectare despite a dry spell. the brigade has become grain-surplus from 1965 on.

to increase the income of the peasants and the collective, she has helped the commune members develop pig-raising and other side-line production. as the public accumulation fund increased, the brigade has bought new motors, diesel engines, threshers and crushers and put up power transmission lines in the past few years. every household now has electric light.

liu yu-lan is very much concerned with the well-being of the masses. the brigade has a clinic and a nursery that cares for babies free of charge during busy farming seasons. some 230 new houses have been built.

she also pays much attention to the political maturity of young people and often educates them by telling the village history and her own sufferings of the past so that they will never forget the bitter past of the labouring people and value the happiness of today.

she was born in a poor family that lived on begging. guided by some revolutionaries, she became an underground messenger for the party in 1973. she joined the party the following year and has been a rural cadre since liberation.

now over 60, she keeps doing farm work with other commune members. in order to train successors to the revolutionary cause, she recommended a young communist as secretary of the brigade party branch and she, as deputy secretary, often helps him in his work.

GEOLOGICAL PROSPECTING

Women Geological Prospectors in Central China

(NCNA-English Wuhan, March 7, 1973)

one of the cluster of drilling rigs at a prospecting site in a central china mountain area is operated by a group of young women who average twenty years old.

named "march eighth" in honour of international women's day, this drilling group reached its 1972 quota nearly eight weeks ahead of schedule and has been commended as an outstanding unit among their fellow geological prospectors.

while at school, many of the girls had looked forward to prospecting for mineral resources for the motherland. when they first joined the prospecting team, they either worked in the laboratory or acted as assistants to machine operators.

the girls were very much encouraged by chairman mao's teaching "times have changed, and today men and women are equal. whatever men comrades can accomplish, women comrades can too." on international women's day in 1971, they proposed to the leadership that an all-women drilling group be formed. the proposal was approved.

when the girls started drilling, a skilled worker was assigned to give them guidance and men workers helped them in the heavy job.

the girls have learned the skills fast. with safety belts, they now climb the derrick tower to install and dismantle equipment themselves. they jumped with joy when they got the first core samples, because they had achieved what was considered beyond their reach.

they work on three shifts. last year they bore 14 directional inclined holes and one vertical hole with a total length of 4,200 metres, all up to standard.

most of the girls came from big cities. they are determined to devote themselves to the country's geological work and regard it an honour to overcome the hardships and difficulties they encounter in the wilderness. "we want to be path-breakers in socialist construction," many a girl said with pride. they are given leaves with full pay to see their parents every year, but many return to their posts ahead of the time limit. they study marxism and chairman mao's works after work. they also play games and have a variety of recreational activities -- singing, dancing and performing short items.

WATER CONSERVANCY

Busy Water Conservancy Work in China

(NCNA-English Peking, March 6, 1973)

large-scale water conservancy work has been in full swing throughout china in the past few months to extend the acreage of farmland that gives high and stable yields despite excessive rain or drought.

more than a million large, medium-sized and small items were under construction between october and january, according to the water conservancy department. about 60 per cent of them have been completed and have been in use to irrigate winter crops and prepare for spring sowing.

during the nation-wide campaign to criticize revisionism and rectify the style of work, party organizations have been conducting education in ideology and political line among the masses. this has brought into still fuller play the initiative of the cadres and commune members in building socialism. a drive to improve the irrigation and drainage system started as soon as the harvest was over.

cadres and commune members in kwangtung, kwangsi, hunan and hupeh have been busy digging or improving ditches and canals, sinking wells and levelling land. the amount of work has been greater than in any previous winter and the progress faster. large-scale work is under way on projects for the control of the yellow, hai, huai and liao rivers. half a million commune members from peking, tientsin, hopei and shantung have been working since winter along the river. the earth- and stone-work done in the winter reached nearly half the quota for the whole year and labour efficiency was up 11 per cent. some of the projects have already been finished.

party and government leaders at various levels have gone to the areas frequently affected by flood, waterlogging, drought, alkalinity and erosion to make on-the-spot investigations to decide on what to be done and work out overall plans for the control of such calamities.

special emphasis is laid on the drilling of wells in the countryside of peking, tientsin, and twelve provinces and autonomous regions north of the yangtze river, where ground water from pump wells was used to the best advantage to cope with last year's severe drought. in hopei province, 300,000 commune members have been sinking wells, using both drilling machines and hand-operated equipment. they have so far sunk 51,000 pump wells, far more than in the previous winter. over 22,600 new pump wells have been drilled in honan province in the past few months, and 25,700 wells, including some drilled earlier, are

ready for use, complete with field ditches. surveys of ground water resources are being made and a number of wells have already been drilled in the mountainous and stockbreeding areas of shansi, shensi, kansu and liaoning provinces and the inner mongolian autonomous region.

commune members in shensi, kansu and ningsia have been building dams across gullies, streams and rivers to conserve water for irrigating the loess areas. hill slopes are being terraced and land deep-ploughed to allow more moisture in the soil. the peasants have also introduced various ways to build small irrigation projects. more than 130,000 hectares of new farmland were added.

commune members in the three provinces of anhwei, honan and shantung this winter improved more than 300,000 hectares of farmland that used to be affected by waterlogging and alkalinity.

the present water conservancy work will last through spring and efforts are still being made to complete more projects.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND AFGHANISTAN

Chinese Acrobatic Troupe Arrives in Kabul

(NCNA-English Kabul, March 6, 1973)

the wuhan acrobatic troupe of china with shen chien as leader, li jo and hsia chu-hua as deputy leaders, arrived here today for a friendly performance tour of afghanistan after visiting pakistan.

the troupe was warmly welcomed at the airport by abdul shakour wali, second deputy president of the afghan house of the elders and vice-president of the afghanistan-china friendship association; mohammad sharif ajir, director of the cultural relations department of the ministry of foreign affairs; ghulam hazrat kushan, president of the publications department of the ministry of information and culture; other government officials; abdul samad asifi, deputy chief of the afghan films organization; and representatives of afghan art circles.

tsao sheng-kung, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy here, was also present.

afghan artists presented bouquets to the troupe at the airport. the afghan friends posed for photographs with members of the troupe.

ghulam hazrat kushan had lunch together with the troupe. he said at the lunch that the visit of the wuhan acrobatic troupe to afghanistan would further promote cultural exchange between the two countries and mutual understanding between the two peoples. leader of the troupe shen chien said that the wuhan acrobatic troupe felt very happy to have a chance to visit afghanistan. the visit would enable the troupe to learn from the afghan people.

in the afternoon the troupe, accompanied by mohammad akbar pardace, director general of protocol of the ministry of information and culture, went to lay a wreath at the mausoleum of the late king mohammad nadir shah.

CHINA AND BULGARIA

Chinese Ambassador Fetes Bulgarian Government Trade Delegation

(NCNA-English Sofia, March 6, 1973)

chao chin, chinese ambassador to bulgaria, gave a banquet here this evening in honour of the bulgarian government trade delegation headed by k. kozmov, vice-minister of foreign trade. the delegation had been to china to sign the sino-bulgarian agreement on goods exchange and payments for 1973.

officials of the bulgarian foreign ministry attended the banquet on invitation.

CHINA AND BURMA

Burmese Journalists Delegation Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, March 6, 1973)

peking journalist circles gave a banquet here this evening in honour of the burmese journalists delegation led by u ba kyaw.

among the guests were burmese ambassador to china u thein maung and his wife and officials of the burmese embassy.

chu mu-chih, director of the hsinhua news agency, and u ba kyaw, leader of the delegation, toasted the daily development of the friendship between the people and journalists of china and burma.

attending were leading members of journalistic organizations here and other organizations concerned chen chun, chin chao, teng kang, chang chang-hai, sun yi-ching, wang chen, lan tzu-an, hao jan and cheng jui-sheng.

CHINA AND BURUNDI

Burundi Charge d'Affaires A.I. Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, March 6, 1973)

Andre Yanda, Charge d'Affaires ad Interim of the Embassy of the Republic of Burundi in Peking, arrived here by air today.

CHINA AND HUNGARY

Head of Chinese Government Trade Delegation Arrives in Budapest

(NCNA-English Budapest, March 6, 1973)

chou hua-min, head of the chinese government trade delegation and vice-minister of foreign trade, arrived here by plane today for talks with the hungarian side to sign the 1973 trade agreement between china and hungary.

he was welcomed at the airport by tordai jeno, vice-minister of foreign trade of hungary.

cheng shao-liang, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy in hungary, was also present.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Chou En-lai and Liao Cheng-chih Meet Japanese Friend Kinkazu Saionji

(NCNA-English Peking, March 7, 1973)

chou en-lai, premier of the state council, and liao cheng-chih, president of the china-japan friendship association, this afternoon met japanese friend kinkazu saionji, his wife yukie saionji, his eldest son kazuteru saionji, and shiro minamimura, chief of the saionji office in tokyo.

when mr. kinkazu saionji and the other japanese friends arrived at the meeting hall, premier chou en-lai and president liao cheng-chih shook hands with them and welcomed them.

guests and hosts had a warm and friendly conversation. premier chou en-lai thanked mr. kinkazu saionji for his efforts in promoting the establishment of the china-japan diplomatic relations and the friendship between the two peoples. he also asked mr. kinkazu saionji to convey his regards to the japanese friends of various circles when he is back in japan.

present at the meeting were yang chi, chang hsiang-shan, sun ping-hua, wang hsiao-yun, li fu-teh, shan ta-chi, wei chien-yeh, lin li-yun and wang hsiao-hsien.

CHINA AND NORTH KOREA

Pyongyang Goodwill Delegation Warmly Welcomed at Peking Meeting

(NCNA-English Peking, March 6, 1973)

three thousand people in peking gathered this afternoon to warmly welcome the pyongyang city goodwill delegation headed by li chang in, vice-chairman of the pyongyang municipal administrative committee, from the democratic people's republic of korea. the meeting was sponsored by the peking municipal committee of the communist party of china (p.m.c.c.p.c.) and the peking municipal revolutionary committee (p.m.r.c.).

korean ambassador to china hyun jun keuk and his wife, embassy officials and other korean comrades in peking attended the meeting.

present at the meeting were li hsien-nien, member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee and vice-premier; chi teng-kuei, alternate member of the political bureau; wu teh, first secretary of the p.m.c.c.p.c. and chairman of the p.m.r.c.; fu hao, vice-foreign minister; liu shao-wen and ting kuo-yu, secretaries of the p.m.c.c.p.c.; ni chih-fu, wang lei, yang shou-shan and hsieh ching-yi, standing committee members of the p.m.c.c.p.c.; yang chi, vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, and leading members of other organizations.

on the rostrum were huge portraits of the chinese people's great leader chairman mao and the korean people's great leader president kim il sung. the portraits were flanked by the national flags of china and korea. a streamer opposite the rostrum read in chinese and korean: "long live the great friendship and militant unity sealed in blood between the chinese and korean people exclamation"

when the korean comrades entered the meeting place, a thunderous ovation burst out from the workers, commune members, cadres and students present.

after wu teh declared the meeting open, the band played the national anthems of korea and china. comrades liu shao-wen and li chang in then addressed the meeting.

on behalf of the c.p.c. peking municipal committee, the municipal revolutionary committee and the people of peking, comrade liu shao-wen expressed cordial regards and high respect for the people of pyongyang city and the korean people as a whole. he recalled the warm

welcome and hospitality accorded to the peking municipal friendship delegation during its visit to the sister city of pyongyang and other parts of korea last october.

comrade liu shao-wen warmly praised the korean people as a heroic people who have made important contributions to the world people's anti-imperialist revolutionary struggle.

"well-steeled in this struggle, the democratic people's republic of korea is holding high the anti-imperialist revolutionary banner and resolutely supporting the just struggles of the people of various countries; it stands today as an indestructible revolutionary bulwark on the eastern front against imperialism," liu shao-wen stressed.

he said, "under the wise leadership of president kim il sung and the korean workers' party and the guidance of the principles of 'independence in politics, self-sustenance in economy and self-defence in national defence', the heroic korean people today are working with great enthusiasm and strong fighting will to implement the tasks laid down by the fifth congress of the workers' party and fulfil the new six-year national economic plan ahead of schedule. we warmly congratulate the korean people on their brilliant victories in the socialist revolution and socialist construction."

comrade liu shao-wen continued, "the peaceful reunification of korea is the greatest national aspiration of the entire korean people. we note with pleasure that new progress has been made towards korea's independent and peaceful reunification." "historical experience shows that a just cause is invincible. like the rest of the chinese people, the people of peking firmly support the korean people in their just struggle against u.s. imperialist aggression and for the independent and peaceful reunification of their fatherland, and firmly support the solemn stand adopted on this question by the korean workers' party and the government of the democratic people's republic of korea. we are convinced that the independent and peaceful reunification of korea will be realized, and the kith and kin throughout korea will be reunited. and no one can stop this."

comrade liu shao-wen warmly praised the great friendship between the chinese and korean people. he said, "like the rest of the chinese people, we treasure this great friendship. whatever difficulties and storms may arise on the road ahead, we will always unite, fight and win victories together with the fraternal people of pyongyang and the heroic korean people as a whole."

comrade li chang in pointed out that the friendship between the korean and chinese people was sealed in blood, forged and nurtured by comrade kim il sung, the great leader of the korean people, and comrade mao tsetung, the great leader of the chinese people, this friendship was extremely treasured and had inexhaustible vitality.

"our present visit to china, and our meeting with old comrades-in-arms would further strengthen the militant friendship between our two peoples, including the people of the two capitals."

li chang in praised the great achievements the chinese people had made under chairman mao's leadership in the socialist revolution and construction and in domestic and foreign affairs. he said: "we rejoice at your achievements as we do our own."

he said: "under the wise leadership of our great leader comrade kim il sung, our people have thoroughly implemented in the revolution and in all fields of construction the juche idea which is a creative application of marxism-leninism to korea's realities."

he went on: "in response to the call of the leader, the people of pyongyang have turned the city, once a small consumer city that was reduced to rubble during the war, into an industrial city with a strong material and technological base. together with the people in other parts of the country, the people of pyongyang are today launching a new drive for innovations and for a leap forward in active support of the speech made by our leader at the first session of the fifth supreme people's assembly and the fighting tasks he set in his new year message."

referring to the re-unification of north and south korea, li chang in said that u.s. imperialism was unwilling to withdraw its troops from south korea and was sending in more weapons in an attempt to perpetuate the division of korea. he pointed out that the south korean authorities said nice things to people's face, and then turned back and blatantly clamoured for "confrontation while carrying on dialogue" and for building up strength in a vain attempt to achieve "unification by prevailing over communism" and to obstruct the north-south exchange and the realization of unification.

he declared that the korean people would absolutely not tolerate any act that ran counter to the unanimous aspirations of the nation and the north-south joint statement. with the active support and backing of all peace-loving peoples, they would definitely overcome all obstacles and, through the struggle of the whole nation, realize the independent, peaceful re-unification of the fatherland.

li chang in stated that the korean people firmly regarded it as their sacred internationalist duty to actively support the anti-imperialist struggles of the people of various countries.

amidst the strains of the "march of unity and friendship", comrade wu teh, in the name of the meeting, presented the pyongyang city goodwill delegation with a silk banner which read "long live the great friendship and militant unity of the people of china and korea exclamation" in the name of the people's committee of pyongyang city, comrade li chang in presented the meeting with a silk banner, which read "long live the militant friendship and unity sealed in blood between the people of korea and china exclamation" they warmly shook hands amidst prolonged applause.

the meeting ended with the playing of "the internationale".

peking workers and students gave a theatrical performance after the meeting.

Pyongyang Swimming Delegation of Korea on Friendly Visit to Changsha

(NCNA-English Changsha, March 6, 1973)

the pyongyang swimming delegation of the democratic people's republic of korea led by choe ryong hun arrived here on march 4 from peking. the korean comrades-in-arms were given a warm welcome at the railway station by li yu-ting, a leading member of the hunan provincial physical culture and sports commission, and swimmers, divers and coaches of the province.

as choe ryong hun and members of the delegation alighted from the train, li yu-ting and others shook hands with them. li yu-ting said: "welcome, we will learn from you." choe ryong hun said: "thank you for the warm reception," and added: "we have come to cement our friendship and unity."

the provincial sports commission gave a reception yesterday evening to warmly welcome the korean comrades-in-arms. present were li chen-chun, vice-chairman of the hunan provincial revolutionary committee, sun chang-fu, vice-chairman of the changsha municipal revolutionary committee, leading members of the provincial physical culture and sports commission chang teh-lung and li yu-ting, and swimmers, divers and coaches of the province.

the reception proceeded in an atmosphere of unity and friendship. chang teh-lung and choe ryong hun made speeches wishing that the blood-sealed militant friendship between the people of china and korea would be continually strengthened and developed. choe ryong hun presented a banner to the provincial physical culture and sports commission. the chinese swimmers and divers sang the "song of general kim il sung" and the korean visitors sang "the east is red".

Korean Guests Leave Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, March 6, 1973)

the three-member delegation of the korean international tourist agency led by pak ju won, wound up its visit to china and left here for home by plane today.

they were seen off at the airport by li chuan-chung, li keng-hsin and chu kun, and first secretary joo jin keuk of the korean embassy in peking.

during its stay in china, the delegation visited peking, kwangchow, changsha, shaoshan, nanchang, hangchow and shanghai.

CHINA AND SWEDEN

Swedish Trade Delegation Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, March 6, 1973)

the swedish trade delegation led by lennart rydfors left here for home by air today. the delegation had been here for sino-swedish trade talks.

seeing the delegation off at the airport were cheng to-pin, director of a bureau of the chinese ministry of foreign trade, and diplomatic officials of the swedish embassy here.

chinese vice-minister of foreign trade li chiang met lennart rydfors and other swedish guests while they were in peking. swedish ambassador to china arne bjornberg was present on the occasion.

Swedish Minister Without Portfolio Leaves Shanghai for Hangchow

(NCNA-English Shanghai, March 7, 1973)

mrs. alva myrdal, swedish minister without portfolio, and professor gunnar myrdal left here for hangchow today after a friendly visit to shanghai. they are being accompanied by kung pu-sheng, adviser to the department of international organizations and conferences and treaty and law of the chinese foreign ministry.

also accompanying them were swedish ambassador to china arne bjornberg and his wife.

the distinguished swedish guests arrived in shanghai from peking on march 5. they were greeted at the airport by chang chen-ya, a standing committee member of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee, and leading members of other departments concerned, and were feted in the evening by wang yi-ping, vice-chairman of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee.

during their stay in shanghai, the distinguished guests visited the shanghai industrial exhibition, the shanghai machine tools plant and a children's palace.

CHINA AND TURKEY

Turkish President Sends Message of Sympathy on Recent Earthquake in Southwest China

(NCNA-English Peking, March 6, 1973)

cevdet sunay, president of turkey, sent a message today to tung pi-wu, acting chairman of the people's republic of china, expressing sympathy on the recent earthquake in szechwan province, china. the message reads:

it is with great sorrow that i have received the news of the recent earthquake disaster which has shaken szechwan province causing so many loss of lives and extensive damage. i wish to extend to your excellency and to the bereaved families of the victims my deep condolences and sincere sympathies.

Turkish Prime Minister Sends Message of Sympathy on Recent Earthquake in Southwest China

(NCNA-English Peking, March 6, 1973)

ferit melen, prime minister of turkey, sent a message today to premier chou en-lai, expressing sympathy on the recent earthquake in china's szechwan province. the message reads:

on the very sad occasion of the recent devastating earthquake which claimed many human lives and caused important damage in szechwan province i want to convey to your excellency my deep sympathy and sincere condolences.

CHINA AND USSR

Two Tricks But One Aim--Commenting on Wicked Intention of Soviet Revisionists in Renaming Towns in Far East

(NCNA-English Peking, March 6, 1973)

(hsinhua correspondent) -- the first issue of the "bulletin of the supreme soviet of the soviet union" in 1973 carried a decree of the supreme soviet of the russian federation on the decision to change the names of a number of towns in the han and manchu dialects in the far eastern area of the soviet union into ones in the russian dialect.

here are some of the places renamed by the soviet revisionists.

the "iman" district and town have now been renamed "dalnerechensk" (meaning distant river) district and town. iman is the name of a river and the town at its estuary is named after it. the "imaho wei" was set up there by the government of the ming dynasty in 1410 (the eighth year of the rule of yungle), according to volume 68 of "the chronicles of taitsung" of the "chronicles of the ming dynasty". this place was called "iman" by yang pin in volume three of his work "liupien chilueh" published in the early days of the ching dynasty. a "map of places marking war exploits in shengching, kirin and heilungkiang" drawn in 1778 (the 43rd year of the rule of chienlung in the ching dynasty) calls this river "nimanho" and the town at its estuary "nimantun". such names as ima, iman and niman are the same word in the manchu dialect, meaning "goat". a soviet explorer v.k. arsenyev in his book "in the jungles of the ussuri territory" published in 1949 by the state publishing house of

geographical literature of the soviet union also pointed out that "this river was called 'niman' in an old atlas compiled in 1854. niman is a manchu word, meaning 'goat'. as a result, it is easy to be changed into another word 'iman'. the udehe shortened it into 'ima'."

the town "suchan" has been renamed "partizansk" (meaning town of guerrillas) and the "north suchan" workers' settlement renamed the "uglekamensk" (meaning coal) workers' settlement. this place (namely suchan) was referred to in a record in 1811 (the 16th year of the rule of chiaching) in volume 8 of sayinge's work "kirin waichi" published in the early days of the rule of taokuang in the ching dynasty and it was then called "sucheng". v.k. arsenyev pointed out too in his book "the chinese in the ussuri territory" that "suchan" is "sucheng" in the han dialect.

the "lifudzin" workers' settlement has been renamed "rudny" (meaning ore) workers' settlement. the "lifudzin" settlement was named after a river of the same name. this river was called "fuchiho" in the "map of places marking war exploits in shengching, kirin and heilungkiang" published in the ching dynasty and "fuchinho" in an atlas of the ching dynasty "huangchao chihsheng tiyu chuantu". another atlas of the ching dynasty "the atlas of ningkuta" marks two rivers there, one is called "lifudzin" and the another "waifudzin". "fudzin" is a manchu name, meaning "originating".

the "khungari" workers' settlement has been renamed the "gurskoe" workers' settlement. the "khungari" settlement was named after a nearby river of the same name. the name of this place was recorded in documents published in the ching dynasty.

the "tetyukhe" district and workers' settlement have been renamed "dalnegorsk" (meaning distant mountain) district and workers' settlement; the workers' settlement "tetyukhe-pristan" is renamed "rudnaya-pristan" (meaning ore wharf) workers' settlement. the names of these places have been derived from that of a nearby river. there is an explanation of the name of this river in the book "in the jungles of the ussuri territory": "its name is a distorted form of the chinese words 'boar river'. it bears such a name because two hunters were at one time killed by boars." "te-tyu" is derived from the word "boar"; "khe" means "river" in the han dialect.

the workers' settlement "sinancha" has been renamed the "cheremshany" workers' settlement. "sinancha" is a han word. "dersu uzala", a book by v.k. arsenyev published in 1955 in the ussr, points out that this name is derived from the chinese name "south-west branch".

why did the soviet revisionists rename these places?

to defend tsarist russia's crimes of aggression against china the soviet revisionists have for many years resorted to every means to tamper with history by uttering the big lie that the land north of heilung river and east of the wusuli river had been ownerless and was first opened up by tsarist russia. according to the soviet revisionists, not only the hans but even the manchus had never lived in these places. if this was the case, wouldn't it be a bitter irony if these places kept their han or manchu names? so they have to be renamed. the u.s. paper "new york times" has pointed out that the soviet government's "decision to rename far eastern towns would appear to be aimed at removing evidence that the region was once chinese." this goes right to the heart of the matter.

as for the names of those places glorifying the tsarist russian aggressors by singing the praises of them, they are good materials of eulogizing the dead aggressors, encouraging the living ones and inciting fanatical great-power chauvinism. they are invaluable national treasures which must never be changed. examples of these are: "nikolaevsk" (the traditional chinese name is miaochieh), named after the old tsar nicholas; "poyarkovo", named after poyarkov, a hangman who massacred the peoples of various nationalities in the far east and a well-known cannibal; "khabarovsk" (the traditional chinese name is poli), "muravyevka", "nevelskoe" and "kazakevichevo", named after khabarov, muravyev, nevelskoi and kazakevich, notorious aggressors against china in different periods; "vladivostok" (meaning "rule over the east", while its traditional chinese name is haishenwei) and "blagoveshchensk" (which means "sending good tidings" to the tsar after the tsarist russian colonialists had conquered this region, while its traditional chinese name is hailanpao) in praise of the tsar's "military feats".

to agitate for aggression and expansion, the names of places after the names of aggressive chieftains are not to be changed, while fair historical evaluations on those chieftains have to be changed. for instance, "the great soviet encyclopaedia" published in the thirties justly points out that khabarov was "the conductor of aggressive plans of tsarist russia's colonial policy in the far east." "following khabarov's invasion of the peaceful daur region, the inhabitants were cruelly murdered and the land was devastated. the cities were ruined and the farmland was left deserted as the inhabitants were so terrorized that they left their homes." the uprisings of the local people on many occasions were "brutally suppressed by khabarov". in

the sixties, however, the same khabarov in "the small soviet encyclopaedia" is described as "a new russian land-discoverer" and "during the period of 1649-1652, he accomplished a series of expeditions in the amur (heilung river) areas, which marked an important stage in the history of exploring the amur basin." as to muravyev, he has now become a more illustrious aggressor. therefore on display at the museum in poli (khabarovsk) today is a huge portrait in praise of his "marvelous military exploits". the french weekly "l'express" stated meaningfully: "general muravyev's armour lacks only one medal -- the medal of the soviet hero."

renaming or not, the two tricks have one aim, that is, to meet the need of pushing ahead with the social imperialist policy. since brezhnev and his like wish to carry on the policy of aggression and expansion of the old tsars, they will certainly try in a thousand and one ways to remove the evidence of the old tsars' aggressive crimes and to extol the aggressors as heroes. this is an inexorable logic.

however, the renaming of places can in no way alter history, nor can it cover up the aggressive crimes of tsarist russia. moreover, on the chinese territory occupied by tsarist russia, there are just too many places bearing han and manchu names or names in the dialect of other fraternal nationalities of china to be changed. even if all the maps existing in the soviet union today are burned up and all the names of places changed into russian ones, all the maps and atlases published in other countries cannot be burned and all the names cannot be changed. contrary to the will of brezhnev and his like, this despicable trick of renaming places will only further reveal their ambitions for aggression.

SURVEY OF CHINA MAINLAND PRESS

March 20, 1973 No. 5337

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* NATIONAL *
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WOMEN PARTY MEMBERS

Peking Municipality Actively Brings Up Women Party Members

- Basic level Party organizations on various fronts have taken in more than 6,000 new Party members from among outstanding women over the past year, and they are actively uniting with the old Party members and leading the masses in battle on the frontline of the three great revolutionary movements

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, March 6, 1973)

(NCNA dispatch, March 4, 1973) Guided by Chairman Mao's Party construction line, basic level Party organizations on various fronts in Peking municipality have taken in more than 6,000 new Party members from among outstanding women over the past year by way of adding new blood to the Party. These new women Party members are actively uniting with old Party members, leading the broad masses of people in battle on the frontline of the three great revolutionary movements and bringing their vanguard model role into play in various work.

Basic level Party organizations on various fronts in Peking municipality attach great importance to the work of bringing up new members from among the women. Taking criticize-revisionism and rectify the style of work as the guideline, Party organizations of such hsien and ch'ü as P'ingku, Shun-i, T'unghsien and Hsich'eng, as well as basic level Party organizations of many factories, mines, enterprises and schools have for the past year organized women activists who sought admission into the Party to read and study seriously works of Marx and Lenin as well as the writings of Chairman Mao, to study the history of the struggle between the two lines in the Party, as well as the

Party Constitution, and to carry out education in ideology and political line by means of giving Party courses and holding study classes.

The basic level Party organizations have also placed these women activists on the frontline of the three great revolutionary movements to weather the storm, to face the world and to raise their awareness of class struggle, line struggle and continuing the revolution. Under the active training and education of the Party organizations, the progress of many of the women activists is very fast, and they have gloriously joined the Chinese Communist Party. Women Party members brought up last year in the No. 1 Hospital of Peking Medical College were more than double that of the total brought up over the past three years. Of the new members taken in Party organizations of various faculties of Peking University during the past year, 84 percent were women worker, peasant and soldier students.

Chairman Mao teaches: "The Party organization should be composed of advanced elements of the proletariat; it should be a vigorous and vital organization of vanguards which can lead the proletariat and the revolutionary masses in struggle against the class enemy." The new women Party members in Peking municipality, bearing firmly in mind this teaching of Chairman Mao, conscientiously read and study and actively throw themselves into the movement to criticize revisionism and rectify the style of work. Many new women Party members combine reading with the criticism of revisionism, and are setting the pace in reading and making criticism.

Since joining the Party, Ch'en Kuang-wen, a young woman worker of Peking Copper Mill has studied and read more diligently, used her spare time to read through such works of Marx and Lenin as the "Communist Manifesto," "Critique of the Gotha Program" and "The State and Revolution" as well as many of the works of Chairman Mao. For the sake of setting in motion the in-depth development of the movement to criticize revisionism and rectify the style of work in the workshop, she voluntarily ran a blackboard bulletin, actively wrote criticism and repudiation articles, and carried out a revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation of swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type.

Since joining the Party, Tu Kuei-chih, a technician of Peking Biological Specimens Research Institute, has armed herself with Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought, criticized vigorously the crimes of swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type in endeavoring to change the basic line and policies of the Party, to topple the dictatorship of the proletariat and to restore capitalism. For the sake of writing criticism and repudiation articles well, she often studied late into the night. In the struggle, by further strengthening her ability to distinguish between true and false Marxism, she raises her consciousness of implementing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

The broad masses of new women Party members in Peking municipality are bringing the parts of Communist vanguard models into play on the various fronts. Uniting with and leading the broad masses of people, they are actively making contributions to building socialism with greater, faster, better and more economical results.

In accordance with Chairman Mao's great call "The Haiho River must be brought under permanent control," Chi Kuei-ch'in, a new Party member of Tung-p'anpitien production brigade of the China-Vietnam Friendship Commune in Ch'angp'ing hsien, after being elected a member of the Party branch of the production brigade, together with Liu Pao-hua, a woman leader of the production brigade, led nine women League members, basic level cadres and militia-women, to take part actively in the project of controlling and clearing the Northern Canal. On the worksite, they are always setting the pace in digging and removing earth, with each person digging and removing on an average 3.6 cubic meters a day. The stirring deeds of Chi Kuei-ch'in and these young women commune members are known throughout the worksite. The people acclaim them as the "Iron maiden fighting team" on the worksite of the Northern Canal.

Hsüeh Ai-chieh, an ampule sterilization worker of Peking Pharmaceutical Works has set a stricter demand on herself since joining the Party, and her political progress is very fast. She is elected a member of the Party branch of the workshop and concurrently the secretary of the League branch. Last year, the task of production in the fourth quarter was heavy. She set the pace in organizing a youth assault team, struggled furiously in unity with the rest of the comrades, and eventually overfulfilled the production target of the workshop.

Liu Kuei-hsia, an educated young girl who settled down and joined P'oko-chuang production brigade of Mach'angying commune in P'ingku hsien, has been learning more modestly from the poor and lower-middle peasants and firmly taking the road of integrating with the workers and peasants since joining the Party. Last summer, she was elected a member of the Party branch of the production brigade, and by further setting a strict demand on herself in grasping revolution and stimulating production, she succeeded in not separating herself from labor physically and from the people spiritually, led the women commune members in actively carrying water to battle the drought, and was praised by the poor and lower-middle peasants.

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WOMEN CADRES

Party Organizations at Various Levels in Tinghsien Actively Help Women Cadres To Read and Study Seriously

- Many women cadres are raising their awareness of class struggle and line struggle and playing their parts well in the three great revolutionary movements

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, March 6, 1973)

(NCNA dispatch from Shihchiachuang, March 5, 1973) Party organizations at various levels in Tinghsien, Hopei Province, are actively helping the women cadres to read and study, and raising their standard of Marxist theory.

Party organizations at various levels in Tinghsien attach great importance to the training and use of women cadres. At present, over 30 percent of cadres from production team leader upward in rural people's communes in the whole hsien are women cadres, of whom, more than 30 have become the No. 1 and No. 2 persons in ch'ü, communes and production brigades, as well as industrial and business units.

For the sake of enabling these women cadres to grow up rapidly into fine Party cadres with practical experience as well as a certain standard of mastery of theory, the CCP Tinghsien hsien committee has, in accordance with Chairman Mao's teaching "Read and study seriously and have a good grasp of Marxism," adopted active measures to help them read and study seriously.

Lü Jui-jan, a standing member of the hsien Party committee, is a woman cadre newly promoted during the great proletarian cultural revolution. Her work enthusiasm is high, and she has revolutionary zeal. With the care of the Party committee she also grasps reading and study firmly and draws up a practical and realistic study schedule to carry out cultural study alongside with theoretical study. No matter whether she is in the office or in the countryside, she always maintains reading and study. During the past year, she has read through the "Communist Manifesto" and "The State and Revolution," chapters of "Anti-Dühring" and "Materialism and Empirio-Criticism" as well as the five philosophical works of Chairman Mao. By means of diligent study, there is a further improvement in her ability to observe and deal with problems, and her revolutionary spirit has become more vigorous.

On the basis of the special character of the women cadres, Party organizations at various levels in Tinghsien pay attention to helping them solve in time concrete problems encountered in study. Regarding women cadres burdened with heavy house work, reasonable arrangements are made in time to help them deal correctly with the contradictions between house work, office work, and study, and to educate the male comrades to take care of house work voluntarily during the study period of the women cadres.

As for women cadres whose cultural standard is low, they voluntarily mobilize the study tutors and educated young people to give them concrete help. Party organizations at various levels are also regularly organizing the women cadres to exchange study experience and examine their study results. Last year, more than 50 cadres from this hsien went by turns separately to the Party school of the hsien Party committee for study. Some 90 percent of women cadres in the whole hsien have studied separately at study tutoral centers, training classes and political evening schools operated by the ch'ü, communes and production brigades. In arranging study time for them, Party committees at various levels pay attention, on the basis of the age of the women cadres and their cultural and theoretical standards, to carry out suitable matching, so that they could learn from one another, make up for their own shortcomings and raise their level together.

Leading members of Party committees at the hsien, ch'ü and commune levels, taking advantage of the opportunity of going to settle down at points in the countryside, are paying attention to helping the women cadres maintain a necessary study system, and bringing into play the revolutionary study style of combining theory with practice. Party organizations at various levels are also regularly propagating advanced deeds in reading and studying among the women cadres, and establishing a number of good examples in reading and studying for women cadres in the whole hsien.

By means of reading and studying, many women cadres of this hsien have raised their awareness of class struggle and line struggle, and they are better bringing their parts into play in the three great revolutionary movements. Work on women is developing very well in some of the communes and production brigades, the attendance rate for women has reached over 90 percent, and the development of revolution and production is stimulated.

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Pay Attention to the Selection of Cadres from Educated Young Women

- A force of vigorous young women cadres is rapidly growing up, and they are playing an important role in building the Production and Construction Corps

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, March 6, 1973)

(NCNA dispatch from Harbin) Party committees at various levels of the Heilungkiang Production and Construction Corps are paying attention to the selection of cadres from among the educated young women. At present, 15 percent of cadres from the age of 30 downward in this unit are young women, of whom 74 are in leadership work at regimental and battalion levels, more than 1,500 are in leadership work at company level, and some 48 are No. 1 persons in battalions and companies. This vigorous force of young women cadres are uniting with educated young people of the whole unit in receiving re-education from the poor and lower-middle peasants, and they are playing an important role in such directions as taking root in the frontier and making revolution.

Since the great proletarian cultural revolution, this unit has taken in large numbers of educated young people, of whom about half are young women. These educated young women, under the care of Party organizations at various levels in the unit, are seriously studying the works of Marx and Lenin as well as the writings of Chairman Mao, modestly receiving re-education from the poor and lower-middle peasants, and diligently transforming their world outlook in the three great revolutionary movements of class struggle, production struggle and scientific experiment, and their progress is very rapid. For the past several years, Party organizations at various levels in this unit have, on the basis of the five criteria of Chairman Mao for successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat, paid attention to putting the activists from among the educated young women into various leading bodies, and strengthened training and education work over them.

This unit has adopted numerous measures to raise the consciousness of implementing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and policies of the young women cadres. By means of regularly holding annual or seasonal instruction teams and short-term reading classes and mobilizing the young women cadres to maintain the system of on-the-job study, and helped them to study seriously Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought. For the past several years, a certain regimental Party committee, by means of forming instruction teams, has maintained a system of training cadres holding the post of political instructor and deputy political instructor in the company by rotation, formed classes of the young women cadres alone, and in the light of their special character, strengthened tutoring over them.

Young women cadres holding the post of political instructor and deputy political instructor in the company of this regiment have each year two opportunities to join the instruction team for study, each time studying from 15 to 20 days. The Party committee of a certain regiment last year held in

succession reading classes in Marxism-Leninism for basic level cadres, and young women cadres holding the post of deputy company political instructor upward in the whole regiment successively took part in the study.

Ma Chi-fang, an educated young woman from Harbin and deputy political instructor of the 29th company of a certain regiment, came to the "Great Northern Wilderness" in the upsurge to learn from Comrade Lei Feng in 1963. In the past ten years, she diligently learned from Comrade Lei Feng under the guidance of the Party committee, eked out time for intensive reading of works of Marx and Lenin as well as the writings of Chairman Mao,and more firmly resolved to take the road of integrating with the workers and peasants. She was not only unshakened in her resolution to take root in the frontier, but also mobilized her brothers and sisters to settle down in the countryside. Since becoming the deputy political instructor in 1969, she has scored successes in the direction of strengthening ideology and political work in the whole company, and was elected a member of the regimental committee last year.

This unit, by boldly adopting the policy of letting the young women cadres do their work and shoulder the burden, has at the same time mobilized old cadres to provide them with concrete assistance, so as to enable them to grow up more quickly. Tu Hsing-hua, the deputy political instructor of the 4th company of a certain regiment is a 20-year-old girl of the Dahur nationality. For the sake of enabling her to raise her ability to work independently, the Party branch placed her in charge of organizing the dependents of the whole company to carry out collective production.

At the beginning, she was worried about her own youthfulness and lack of experience as well as her inability to speak the Han language fluently. She was afraid that she might not be able to shoulder the heavy load. The old cadres of the company thereupon had a talk with her and encouraged her. They also concretely helped her with making decisions, and devised means of enabling her to build up her confidence in doing her work well. She went from one place to another to call on the people and enthusiastically propagated among the women dependents the great significance of "Unite to take part in production and political activities," and finally organized a platoon of dependents to take part in collective production.

In the course of leading this platoon in the development of production, the old cadres of the Party branch also regularly provided her with concrete assistance which enabled her work to become better and better. This dependents' platoon also received a recommendation from the regimental Party committee.

Because the performance of Shih Hsiu-hung, an educated young woman who arrived in this unit in 1968, was very good in every way, she was elected in 1971 a member of the divisional Party committee, and also served as the deputy director of the political office of the regiment. For the sake of enabling her to gain more experience in directing basic level ideological and political work well, the regimental Party committee last spring sent her to a company, which lagged behind in ideological and political work, as the acting political instructor.

Upon arriving at this company, she paid attention to learning from the old cadres, grasped well the unity among the "squad members," consulted with the people on problems encountered, and used Party policies to carry out meticulous ideological work in depth, and a profound transformation gradually took place in the spiritual physiognomy of this company.

Because of the attention paid to the tempering and training of women young cadres in struggle, the growth of young women cadres in this unit has been very fast, and they are playing an important role in the building of the unit. Ch'ü Ya-chüan, a young woman of 21 who is the deputy director of the political office of a certain regiment, has not forgotten receiving re-education from the poor and lower-middle peasants and not forgotten taking part in collective productive labor and forging close ties with the masses since she became a cadre. Her model action has a very strong influence on the educated young people of the unit. In 1971, she was elected a member of the CCP Heilungkiang Provincial Committee.

Political instructor Sung Ying, the secretary of the Party committee of the 1st battalion of a certain regiment, is an educated young woman who came from Shanghai in 1968. She is not afraid to shoulder the load of the revolution and relies closely on the people. For the past two years, under the leadership of the Party committee, she has invigorated an old company where the first experimental point was set up, where personnel were numerous and where condition was more complex, and various tasks are being done with more initiative.

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TRAINING OF SUCCESSORS

Help Young People As Lu Hsün Have Done

by

Chiang Ming (江青)

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, March 4, 1973)

The great leader Chairman Mao teaches us: "The world is yours as well as ours, but in the final analysis it is yours. You young people are full of youthful vigor and in the ascendant like the sun at 8 or 9 in the morning. Hope is pinned on you." Our Party and great leader Chairman Mao have great expectations of the young people. To further consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat and prevent revisionism, they have consistently shown concern for and foster successors to the revolutionary cause. All true Marxists must also regard the cultivation of young people as their own important duty.

Throughout his fighting life great communist fighter Lu Hsün was constantly concerned for the growth of young people and earnestly helped them make progress. As early as the 1920's, Lu Hsün already looked upon young people as China's future. He called upon them to stand out boldly, dispel the air of depression, and turn the silent old China into an articulate new China. At that time Lu Hsün had not yet developed into a Marxist. He viewed young people solely from the angle of the theory of evolution, believing that young people would inevitably be better than old people and the future would inevitably be better than the past. But even in those days Lu Hsün already noted what young people could do in changing the state of darkness in China. He fervently praised them, saying, "What you have in abundance is vitality, which will enable you to clear whole jungles, afforest the wilderness, and dig wells to get water in the desert."

Lu Hsü fought side by side with some young Communists and progressive youths in Shanghai in the 1930's. They were together all the time and shared weal and woe. These young people might have been juvenile and immature, but Lu Hsün nevertheless looked upon them as China's hope. He enthusiastically recommended to the people the works of youths engaged in revolutionary literature and in the woodcut movement, saying of these works: "(They are) the first glimmer of light in the east, singing arrows flying in the forest, buds in the last days of winter, the first step in a march, a giant banner of love for the forerunners, but a tombstone of hate to the oppressor."

Lu Hsün's attitude of help and love for young people came out of regard for the larger good of the revolution. He considered problems on the basis of the long-term interests of the proletariat. This is exactly an attitude a Communist should take toward newborn forces. Lu Hsün said, "I always hope to give some help (not for myself) to all those who work for the masses of China where I can." Lu Hsün fulfilled his pledge with revolutionary practice.

In those dark, heavily overcast years, when the Kuomintang reactionaries and people like the "Four Scoundrels" hidden in the revolutionary camp carried out rabid persecution against Lu Hsün, he never forgot to give young people eager help, although he himself was attacked from all sides and had to defend himself all the time. Though secretly watched by agents of the secret police, he nevertheless managed to receive a countless number of young visitors. Throughout that long, befogged night he pointed out the way to light for young people, sending replies to thousands of letters. He proof-read books by young authors and wrote several hundred thousand words in prefaces and postscripts for them alone, besides reading also their manuscripts.

Lu Hsün would gladly comply with any request for his services if such would help the cause of revolution and do good to young people. Very often he wrote while he was ill and worked till morning. "If I could bring out a single flower, I would not mind being a blade of perishable grass...." No matter how trivial the business or how great the difficulty, it would never make him change his earnestness to help bring up young people. He once said, "May my hope for the emergence of outstanding men from China never die...." Filled with deep revolutionary sentiments, Lu Hsün fervently hoped for the quick growth of more outstanding fighting youths and expected them to produce even more splendid results for the Chinese people.

Are young people not still very childish and immature? Lu Hsün saw that, but he answered the question correctly in the Marxist attitude toward newborn things. He said, "Childishness as against maturity, like a baby compared with an old man, is certainly nothing to be ashamed of....because if it is not stunted, it will grow, mature, and become mellow with age...." He also said, "There is hope here exactly because of its juvenility." This attitude taken by Lu Hsün toward young people was the exact opposite of that of strangling young people taken by bourgeois nobles and lords. He encouraged young people to go forward as boldly as possible on their way toward progres and to disregard the stings and gives of satirists. Meanwhile, he personally cleared the brambles from the way of the young people.

In the Peking University entrance examination of 1933 Liu Pan-nung was one of the faculty members who marked the candidates' papers. When he found a mistake in a Chinese language paper, he wrote a verse satirizing the offending candidate who had just left middle school.

It all began when a middle school student mistakenly wrote ch'ang (倡) for ch'ang (昌) in ch'ang-ming wen-hua (brighten or promote culture). Making a mountain out of a molehill and quoting the classics, the professor vaunted his extensive learning by proving that ch'ang (倡, lead or initiate) was interchangeable with ch'ang (娼, a prostitute), and then satirized the candidate in doggerel rhymes.

Boldly coming out and standing on the side of the youngster, Lu Hsün gave the professor a dose of his own medicine by quoting also from the classics to show the futility of the pedant's conclusions, thus putting the label of being "langhable and ignoble" back on the head of the bourgeois scholar who ridiculed

the youth. In the "May 4" era Liu Pan-nung had fought against feudal culture, but once he gained a reputation and position for himself he began to take another attitude toward young people.

Lu Hsün asked this question: Which is the more laughable in the incident, the middle school student who merely mistook one character for another or the smug university professor who went to the length of writing verses to satirize a middle school student? Lu Hsün's question greatly encouraged the lowly middle school students and dampened the arrogance of the bourgeois professors and scholars. It was by using his cutting pen that Lu Hsün ripped off the mask of the bourgeois nobles and lords and protected the young people.

The incident of Liu Pan-nung occurred 40 years ago. But even today the "satirists" who derive great pleasure from pointing out young people's shortcomings are still not yet extinct. Liu Pan-nung would still serve as a teacher by negative example. He would continue to remind us of the possibility of emergence of such "satirists" and warn us not to do similar stupid things but must cherish young people and forever stand by their side like Lu Hsün. Of course, Lu Hsün also imposed exacting demands on young people. In particular, after his mastery of the Marxist-Leninist world outlook in the last years of his life, he adopted the class doctrine instead of the theory of evolution, and he divided young people into good and bad ones from the class viewpoint.

Lu Hsün told young people that "When you first go to battle, it does not matter if you are immature and shallow, but nevertheless you must ceaselessly grow." He urged young people to "Each do the work of two or three, four or five, dozens or hundreds," and said that "Now is the time to test yourselves." These earnest expectations of Lu Hsün have profound practical significance to the broad masses of young people fighting at their posts of socialist revolution and socialist construction even today.

The Party and the State have created many favorable conditions for the growth of our younger generation who live in happiness in this great era of Mao Tse-tung. Working at their various posts, the broad masses of young people should earnestly read works of Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao, constantly remold their own world outlook, learn humbly from workers, peasants and soldiers and from revolutionaries of the older generation, make earnest efforts and strive to achieve something worthwhile, so as to make still greater contributions to the motherland. In accordance with Chairman Mao's instructions on fostering of successors to the cause of proletarian revolution, revolutionaries of the older generation should hand over to the younger generation without the least reservation the invaluable revolutionary traditions of our Party and the experience they have accumulated in their prolonged revolutionary struggle. Like Lu Hsün, they should show concern for and help the young people.

Lu Hsün's earnest expectations still ring in our ears even now: "We should produce a large number of new fighters." With joy in our hearts we can see that, nurtured under the sunshine and rain of Mao Tse-tung's thought, thousands upon thousands of new fighters are growing up healthily and with burgeoning vitality today.

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WORKER-PEASANT STUDENTS

First Group of Worker-Peasant-Soldier University Graduates in Hunan

- On the eve of their stepping into their work posts, the worker-peasant-soldier students express the determination: Never be unworthy of the Party's training and the expectations of the working class and the poor and lower-middle peasants, but serve the people throughout our life and be reliable successors to the proletarian revolutionary cause

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, March 9, 1973)

(Dispatch from our own correspondent) Guided by Chairman Mao's proletarian educational line, the first group of 1,060 graduates of Hunan Normal College, Hunan Agricultural College and Hunan University are on their way to their new work posts.

In compliance with the great leader Chairman Mao's teaching, "Students must be selected from among workers and peasants with practical experience. They must go through a few years of study in school and then return to production practice," the three colleges and institutes in the second half of 1970 picked a number of worker-peasant-soldier students from among villages and factories in various parts of Hunan.

In the course of study for two years and more, the worker-peasant-soldier students put a firm and correct political line in the first place and assiduously applied themselves to the study of books of Marx and Lenin and Chairman Mao's works. While in school, the students studied the "Communist Manifesto," "The Civil War in France," "The State and Revolution" and other works by Marx and Lenin and many works by Chairman Mao. They studied the history of two-line struggle within the Party and energetically plunged into the criticize-revisionism and rectification campaign. They strengthened their ability to distinguish between genuine and sham Marxism and raised their consciousness of class struggle and line struggle. In the past two years, 94 persons joined the Chinese Communist Party and 163 others joined the Communist Youth League.

On the basis of deep involvement in practice, these worker-peasant-soldier students lay emphasis on theoretical studies and raise the level of their scientific and cultural knowledge and their actual work ability. To cultivate themselves into "red and expert" people's teachers, the 400-odd students of the ten departments of Hunan Normal College associated the reading of books of Marx and Lenin with social investigation and the acquirement of book knowledge with learning from society. Successively they headed for over 40 factories, communes and brigades and schools in such areas as Shaoshan, Hsiangt'an, Changsha, Chuchou, P'ingchiang, etc., to investigate into the history of two-line struggle on the educational front and take part in practical educational revolution.

The students of the political science department, languages department and art department respectively wrote many relatively good investigation reports and other works of literature and created a number of serial cartoons reflecting the spiritual outlook of the working class.

With teaching contents of special courses in mind, the teachers and students of the Hunan Agricultural College went down to farms and communes and brigades to associate production practice with theoretical studies and scientific research. They joined the poor and lower-middle peasants and agricultural technical personnel in summing up experience in cultivating scientific plots. Practical problems about agricultural skills were solved. Their store of knowledge is further enriched and consolidated.

On the eve of their stepping into their new work posts, the worker-peasant-soldier students express the determination: Never be unworthy of the Party's training and the fervent expectations of the working class and the poor and lower-middle peasants, resolutely act according to the Party's needs and go to where hardship is involved and into the midst of the practice of the three major revolutionary movements to make a contribution toward the Party and the people.

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First Group of Worker-Peasant-Soldier Students of Fukien Step into New Work Posts

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, March 9, 1973)

The first group of recently graduated worker-peasant-soldier students of Foochow University, Amoy University and Fukien Medical College have stepped into their new production and work posts.

In compliance with the great leader Chairman Mao's teaching, "It is imperative to select students from among workers and peasants with practical experience," these worker-peasant-soldier students were picked from the forefront of the three major revolutionary movements. From their joining the school in 1970, they breezily plunged into the battle of "attending college, managing the college and applying Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tse-tung's thought in transforming the college."

To cultivate worker-peasant-soldier students into "red" and "expert" successors to the proletarian revolutionary cause, the Party committees of the three institutes act in accordance with the guideline put forward by Chairman Mao, "Education must be made to serve proletarian politics and associated with productive labor." They constantly carry out ideological and political line education for students. They organize students to seriously tackle works by Marx and Lenin and Chairman Mao's works and criticize the revisionist line of swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i and to continuously raise their ability to distinguish between genuine and sham Marxism. In compliance with Chairman Mao's teachings, the worker-peasant-soldier students put in the first place a firm and correct political orientation and constantly went deep into the midst of the forefront of the three major revolutionary movements to receive re-education from workers and poor and lower-middle peasants. During the period of practice and investigation with factories and villages, they did productive labor side by side with workers and peasants and maintained the true features of laboring people.

The worker-peasant-soldier students of the history department of the Amoy University went deep into the site of the Kut'ien Conference in the old revolutionary base of west Fukien to join in an on-the-spot teaching-learning program. They successively conducted social investigations in the 30 communes of the six hsien in the neighborhood and invited Red Army veterans and Red Guard veterans to act as teachers. Chairman Mao's great revolutionary practice in west Fukien was learned. A profound line education was received.

In learning the new method of acupunctural treatment, the worker-peasant-soldier students of Fukien Medical College cherish the idea of "inserting hundreds of needles in one's own body rather than needling at one wrong point on a patient's body," and try on their own bodies many needles with both slight and deep insertions. In over two years of study, the worker-peasant-soldier students have continuously raised their consciousness of class struggle and line struggle. Many have gloriously joined the Chinese Communist Party and the Communist Youth League.

Due to the thorough implementation of the guideline calling for open-door operation of school and the combination of theory with practice, in over two years, the worker-peasant-soldier students raised considerably their specialized knowledge and professional abilities, thanks to fervent help from teachers coupled with their own practical experience and their hard study attitude.

On the eve of their stepping into production and work posts, the worker-peasant-soldier students enthusiastically expressed the determination: Take graduation as the starting point of our own revolutionary expedition, go forward and strike root, bloom and bear fruit wherever the Party needs us, dedicate our whole lives to serving the people and be reliable successors to the proletarian revolutionary cause.

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CAPITAL CONSTRUCTION

Concentrate Strength for A Battle of Annihilation and Step Up the Tempo of Construction

- A report on the condition of capital construction in Yunnan Province

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, March 5, 1973)

By implementing seriously the policy of concentrating strength for a battle of annihilation, by carrying out to the letter the state construction target and by adopting effective measures to guarantee the rapid throwing of key projects into production, the basic construction front in Yunnan Province has scored good results. In 1972, the rate of construction accelerated, and there was an increase in the number of items thrown into production. Within a single year, 197 projects were completed or partially completed, of which were eleven large and medium key projects, which enabled the productivity of such industries in support of agriculture, metallurgy, light industry, communications and transportation, as well as water conservation and electricity to show greater increases.

Develop the Criticism of Revisionism and Rectification of Style of Work and Strengthen the Overall Concept

In the past several years, under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, the capital construction front in Yunnan has completed a number of projects and scored definite achievements in raising the level of industrial production in the whole province. However, there had been a time when the items of newly constructed projects or projects in the stage of construction in Yunnan Province were relatively greater, and that divided the strength on the capital construction front, and affected the completion and throwing into production of key projects.

In the criticism of revisionism and rectification of the style of work, the broad masses of cadres and people on the basic construction front, under the unified leadership of the Party committee, studied conscientiously Chairman Mao's teaching "We should encourage comrades to take the interests of the whole into account," and with reference to reality, criticized vigorously the fallacies spread by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type in sabotaging basic construction. By means of the study and criticism, everybody raises implementing the policy of concentrating strength for a war of extermination to the plane of the struggle between the two lines for cognition, further establishes the concept of taking the whole into account, resolves to implement to the letter the target of the state, draws a line of distinction between the important and the less important and between the urgent and the less urgent, and by concentrating strength to insure the key projects could speedily bring into play the effect of the investment, achieves the demand for greater, faster, better and more economical results.

In the past, because some of the cadres thought that as Yunnan was rich in resources, they invariably hoped to get more capital construction work. At present, they have realized that, in affirming the target for construction, they must unify subjective wish with objective condition, and should take the interests of the whole as the point of departure to keep the scale of construction on a level which could be attained after making the effort.

For example, there is always a limit on the manpower and resources that the state could afford on basic construction each year. If the work is developed on too grand a scale, then the strength must be divided, and it would be like grasping the brows and the whiskers together at the same time, and although the fields may be covered with flowers, yet no fruit can be obtained, and instead of speeding things up as anticipated, the result could be quite the opposite.

In raising awareness on the basis of unified understanding, there has appeared a new atmosphere of taking the interests of the whole into account, understanding the main principle, and wholehearted cooperation in insuring that the construction of key projects on the capital construction front in Yunnan Province. In 1972, the Provincial Metallurgical Bureau completed and put into production six larger projects. However, in 1971, because key works were not well defined, strength was used evenly, and only one larger project was thrown into production.

In 1971, because of the effect of construction of projects outside the target, the target for key constructions in Kunming municipality was not fulfilled. Last year, by concentrating strength and guaranteeing ke items, the tempo of construction was greatly accelerated, and the number of key projects completed by the end of the year showed an increase of more than 100 percent of those in the previous year. In the past, because of the divided use of strength, the progress of the three key projects for the building of a paper-making mill and synthetic fiber plants in Tali Pai Nationality Autonomous Chou was slow. Last year, with the cooperation of relevant departments, this chou concentrated manpower and resources on carrying out construction on these three projects. By July, already one was completed and put into operation, and the speed of construction of the other two projects was also greatly accelerated.

Strengthen Leadership Conscientiously and Guarantee Key Projects

While carrying out in-depth education in ideology and political line, the CCP Yunnan Provincial Committee and the Provincial Revolutionary Committee have at the same time conscientiously adopted measures to strengthen leadership on the basic construction front. In the early part of 1972, the provincial Party committee and the provincial revolutionary committee carried out an analytical study of conditions on the capital construction front in the whole province, selected key items of capital construction and concentrated strength for a battle of annihilation.

In accordance with the policy of "Take agriculture as the foundation and industry as the leading factor," they placed the key point of construction on agricultural construction, and on rounding up of projects and making complete projects in support of agricultural industry and basic industry, and affirmed 60 key projects in the whole province. Of the 28 large and medium projects arranged by the state in Yunnan Province, all were listed as key projects.

On the basis of changing conditions in construction, relevant departments in the province also pay attention to making suitable adjustment on key work in time and unremittingly carry out collective coordination in planning. For example, when work was commenced on a mining project of the Yunnan Provincial Metallurgical Mine No. 1, because of the inability of designing work and construction strength to catch up, it was not listed as a key point. Later, because of the efforts of the workers, complete conditions for construction were created. At that time, the relevant department in the province, on the basis of the changing conditions, listed it as a key point and speeded up its construction.

For the sake of guaranteeing the construction of key projects, Party committees at various levels in Yunnan Province have put capital construction work on their agenda for regular study. A unified command structure is organized in the province regarding the construction of key projects. In the construction of large and medium projects, on-the-spot command posts are also set up composed of personnel from such fields as designing, construction, production and application and with responsible comrades from the province in charge of production and basic construction personally taking command.

Each quarter, the province would issue to the lower levels an order for a "war of annihilation," and carry out an inspection on the condition of work completed in the previous quarter, and when problems are discovered, to solve them at once. As for equipment, materials and transportation strength required for key projects, priority is given them and everything is done to satisfy their needs. All equipment, material, design and construction forces under the control of the province are placed under collective leadership and subject to unified allocation.

In the course of construction, leadership comrades go deep into the frontline to carry out collective leadership. In the construction of a trunk line of a railway for a mining area in 1972, the leadership comrades of the provincial Party committee went several times to the construction site to make arrangement for the construction forces and to solve problems in the gap of equipment and material. All made practical and applicable proposals which set in motion a speeding up in the tempo of the construction project and enabled this railway trunk line to be smoothly completed within less than half a year. The workers said, "With leadership cadres on the scene, conditions are better known, problems could be more readily solved, and there is a guarantee for key projects." After being open to traffic last May, this railway hauled several hundred thousand tons of ore by the end of the year and effectively guaranteed the production of the Kunming Steel Mill. In

1972, the Kunming Steel Mill fulfilled the state target ahead of schedule and created the best production record for the past several years.

Arm the Workers with the Spirit of the General Line, and Struggle for High Speed and Quality in Capital Construction

The CCP Yunnan Provincial Committee and the Provincial Revolutionary Committee are of the opinion that giving a material guarantee is extremely necessary to the implementation of the policy of concentrating strength for a war of annihilation, because it would enable key projects to be completed and put into production more quickly and economically. However, the most fundamental guarantee is to carry out work in accordance with Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and implement strictly the general line of "going all out, aiming high and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results for the construction of socialism" of the Party. In carrying out socialist construction, difficulties of various shapes and forms are always encountered, and without the revolutionary spirit of going all out and aiming high, capital construction could not be carried out faster and more economically.

For the sake of guaranteeing that basic construction work could be carried out faster and more economically, Party organizations at various levels in Yunnan Province have maintained using the general line to educate the workers, and to provoke in them the activism and a sense of responsibility for building socialism. Last year, for the sake of stimulating more quickly the development of agricultural production, there was a need for the fuel and chemical industry department to supply a large amount of chemical fertilizer in support of agriculture.

The provincial Party committee and the provincial revolutionary committee organized the workers to study seriously the relevant teachings of Chairman Mao, made clear the mutual relation between industry and agriculture, as well as the significance of developing agriculture, and realized that giving support to agriculture was a responsibility the workers should do their most for.

The workers conscientiously examined themselves with the spirit of the general line. Have they gone all out? Have they aimed high? Because of the high spirit and fine mettle of the broad masses of workers, the rate of development of the chemical fertilizer industry was greatly accelerated. Within last year, one large nitrogenous fertilizer plant and seven small nitrogenous fertilizer plants were completed. The production of nitrogenous fertilizer in the whole province increased by 64 percent over the previous year, overfulfilling the state target for the year by 22 percent and making contributions toward support for agriculture.

The construction of the ore bin of the Lotz'u Iron Mine required a large amount of concrete and masonary work, and normally would take more than half a year for its completion. The project command post explained to the people the significance of speeding up the construction of this mine to the development of steel industry in Yunnan to provoke the activism of the broad masses of workers. They said, "For the sake of building up our country into

a strong socialist country in as short a time as possible, we must give play to the revolutionary spirit of the workers of Tach'ing, struggle only for the moment and let not a single second slip by in his construction project." The workers by working hard and with ingenuity, carried out technical innovations in a big way and increased the productivity. Consequently, only 76 days were spent in completing the ore bin, which at present, has been handed over for use.

Inspired by the general line of the Party for socialist construction, the workers of many construction units are bringing the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle into play. They are taking inventories of stores and warehouses and tapping potential within the enterprise to solve problems of equipment and material shortages so as to guarantee the completion of some key projects ahead of schedule.

Because the equipment supplied by the state could not satisfy their demand, the workers of a dressing plant of the Yunnan Metallurgical Mine No. 2, for the sake of speedily completing this project, criticized the thought of depending on people, and by bringing into play the high sense of responsibility of ownership, relied on their own efforts, used their own hands to turn out 17 sets of equipment, processed and manufactured 20,000 parts, eventually solved the gap in material and equipment, and accelerated the construction of the dressing plant.

- NCNA Reporter

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WOMEN'S DAY EDITORIAL

Jen-min Jih-pao Editorial: Working Women Are Great Revolutionary Force

(NCNA-English - Peking, Mar. 8, 1973)

"working women are a great revolutionary force" is the title of the "people's daily" editorial marking international women's day. it reads in part as follows:

today is march 8, international working women's day. it is the glorious festival of unity for struggle of the working women the world over. we send our high respects to the revolutionary women of all countries and warm greetings to the working women of all nationalities in our country exclamation

women are a great force on all fronts of china's socialist revolution and construction. during the great proletarian cultural revolution, the masses of women in urban and rural areas, including those who seldom participated in political activities in the past, have taken an active part in the fierce struggle between the two lines, denouncing the revisionist line both by word of mouth and in writing. never before have women been mobilized on such a scale and to such a degree as in this movement. their consciousness of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines has kept rising. large numbers of activists have come to the fore, and many outstanding women of worker and peasant origins have become members of leading bodies from the national to the local levels. the overwhelming majority of urban women have walked out of the confines of their homes to take part in communal work and productive labour. the number of women workers has augmented vastly. in many rural areas, women are the main labour force. women in the commercial, financial, cultural, educational, health and other fields, including large numbers of barefoot doctors, have achieved new successes in their efforts to serve the people. the militant militiawomen have contributed to the defence of our socialist motherland. the storms of the great proletarian cultural revolution have toughened the working women of all nationalities, bringing new progress to the women's movement in china and tremendous changes to women's outlook.

women's emancipation is a component part of the cause of liberation of the proletariat. the success of the socialist revolution and construction would be impossible without the active participation of women who account for half the population. likewise, women's emancipation would be out of the question without the victory of the proletarian revolution. the fundamental tasks for the women's movement are to grasp class struggle and the struggle between the two lines, use marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought to educate the masses of women,

eliminate the remaining influence on women's work of the revisionist line of liu shao-chi and other political swindlers, and mobilize women to take an active part in the struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines. it is wrong to observe and deal with women's work without taking into consideration class struggle and the struggle between the two lines. that will lead the women's movement onto a wrong path. criticism of revisionism and rectification of the style of work is at present of cardinal importance to the whole party and country. doing a good job of it is the key to doing the work well in any department or place. it is necessary to give priority in women's work to this task of prime importance and mobilize the masses of women to read and study seriously so as to raise their consciousness of implementing chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line. the revolutionary women of china should concern themselves with not only the revolution and construction at home but also the revolutionary struggles of the people and women of all countries, keep both the interests of the country and those of the world at heart, uphold proletarian internationalism and strive to contribute to the complete emancipation of all mankind.

the victory of the democratic revolution and the socialist revolution in our country has opened a broad road to women's emancipation. women and men are equal in the political, economic and cultural fields and in domestic life. but china was under feudal rule for 2,000 years and the exploiting classes left behind them deep-rooted ideas in which women are discriminated against and looked upon as slaves and appendages. classes and class struggle still exist in our country at present; it is impossible to wipe out the remnants of the old ideas of looking down upon women. it is necessary to wage a protracted struggle against such ideas. men and women must receive equal pay for equal work. no factory should discriminate against women when recruiting new workers. we must do away with old customs and habits in marriage and establish new socialist standards.

large numbers of women cadres have come to the fore. this is an important indication of the emancipation of the chinese women, and an indication of the superiority of the socialist system. more women cadres should be trained so as to give still better leadership to the masses of women in their advance. leading bodies at all levels should have a certain percentage of women members, and let them temper themselves in the great storms of struggle, use them boldly, train them warm-heartedly and develop their talent so that they will mature faster.

in order to enable women to take a greater part in political activities, production, work and study, it is necessary to help them approach such questions as love, marriage, family and the education of children from the proletarian point of view and resist the influence of bourgeois and feudal ideas on these questions.

attention should be paid to the peculiar characteristics of women and to solving their peculiar difficulties. every possible effort should be made to run nurseries and kindergartens well and do a good job of maternity and child care. late marriage and planned parenthood should be promoted, and men and women encouraged to share household work. it is important, as lenin taught us, "to get women to take part in socially productive labour, to liberate them from 'domestic slavery', to free them from their stupefying and humiliating subjugation to the eternal drudgery of the kitchen and the nursery."

party committees at all levels should pay great attention to women's work and strengthen their leadership over it politically and ideologically. some of their members should be assigned to take charge of the work. women's organizations at various levels should be consolidated and their work improved so that they can act as capable assistants to party committees in carrying out women's work and as militant organizations in mobilizing the masses of women.

chairman mao teaches: "times have changed, and today men and women are equal. whatever men comrades can accomplish, women comrades can too." he gives great encouragement to women. the women of our country must live up to our great leader's earnest hope. they should aim high, study hard and strive to make new and still greater contributions to the socialist revolution and socialist construction exclamation

CORRECTION:

In item 030726 on p. 32 of march 8th issue, the 4th sentence in the 5th paragraph should read "classes and class struggle still exist in our country and it is still impossible to eliminate completely the remnants of the old ideas of looking down upon women at present."

WOMEN'S DAY

Peking Round-City Race Marks International Women's Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 8, 1973)

more than 1,600 women from various walks of life took part in a round-the-city relay race here today to mark international working women's day. this was the first such race ever held in peking for the occasion.

with tienanmen square as the starting and finishing line, the 11,000-metre race was divided into seven sections.

the participants competed in two groups. group a included workers, peasants and soldiers and women from other walks of life, while in group b were middle school students. all the officials of the event, from referee to time-keepers, are women.

shouting "promote physical culture and sports, and build up people's health", the first-relay runners marched to the starting line at 9 a.m. they spurted out when the starting gun was fired.

spectators along the route warmly praised the revolutionary spirit of unity and cooperation displayed by the runners.

first place in group a went to a team from the peking institute of physical culture.

the members of the hsinghuo middle school team which came first in group b average 15.3 years of age. aiming at an all-round political, intellectual and physical development, they have kept up hard training. some of them took part in spare-time training organized by municipal and district physical cultural schools.

the contest was sponsored by the conference of representatives of peking revolutionary workers, the municipal bureau of education and the municipal commission of physical culture and sports.

RUSTICATED YOUTHS

Educated Young Women from Peking in Yenan

(NCNA-English Sian, Mar. 8, 1973)

educated young women from peking who have settled in the countryside around yenan, former centre of the chinese revolution, are playing an ever greater role in building up a new socialist countryside. many of them have become agro-technicians, tractor-drivers, book-keepers, school teachers, and medical workers. some have taken up leading posts at the production brigade and team levels. they have raised their political consciousness and learnt production skills thanks to guidance by local party organizations and old poor and lower-middle peasants.

yenan was the place where chairman mao led the chinese revolutionary wars for a long time. during that period, many revolutionary young people in all parts of the country, seeking revolutionary truth, went to yenan by breaking through the blockade put up by the reactionary kuomintang government and started integrating themselves with the masses of workers, peasants and soldiers.

large numbers of educated young people, one half of them girls, in peking went to yenan in 1969 in response to chairman mao's great call "it is highly necessary for young people with education to go to the countryside".

since then, they have taken an active part in productive labour, applied the scientific and technical knowledge they learnt at school to production and conducted scientific experiments. in 1970, the educated young people -- both boys and girls -- in the whole region and local commune members formed more than 1,200 scientific experimental groups and cultivated a total of 130 hectares of experimental plots. they conducted experiments on cotton, maize, rice and sorghum and made many achievements, some of them having been adopted over large areas. by improving farming methods and breeding good strains, peking girls at the chingchiawan brigade near yenan, together with the commune members, have doubled the per-hectare yield of 33 hectares of sorghum and maize.

mo hui-hsin, after arriving at a village in lochuan. county, volunteered to work in the brigade's pig farm in order to collect more manure. by contact with advanced pig-raising units in other provinces, she received a lot of technical information about making fermented feed. when she returned to peking to see her parents one time, she paid a special visit to the army unit to which the nationally-known pig tender yeh hung-hai belongs to learn how to make the special fermented pig feed he invented. she has succeeded in

making various kinds of fermented feeds and helped the brigade to raise more fat pigs.

many girls who have become teachers of primary schools run by communes or brigades. shen feng-ying, a worker's daughter, was recommended by the commune members to be a primary school teacher in her brigade. after hearing commune members recall how poor peasants were deprived of the opportunity to go to school in the old society, she became determined to make her contribution in training the younger generation to become people with socialist consciousness and education. while teaching lessons well, she often tells the children stories about revolutionary heroes and invites old former poor peasants to contrast the old and new societies. supported by the brigade party branch, she set up an adult night school to teach reading and writing. because of her rapid political progress and initiative in work, she was admitted into the chinese communist party in november 1969.

the educated young women in the yenan area have taken an active part in the water conservancy work in the revolutionary spirit of hard struggle. the hochuangping brigade in yenan county decided to start an irrigation project. the educated young women who settled in the village joined the local girls in daring to shoulder the hardest job. they formed a women's team of stone-masons to quarry rocks and dig ditches. after ten months of hard work, they and the brigade members completed a 1,200-metre-long canal and thus extended the irrigated area.

the party organizations and the revolutionary committees at all levels and former poor and lower middle peasants in the yenan region organize the young to visit revolutionary sites, give them accounts of revolutionary struggles and encourage them to carry forward the glorious revolutionary traditions of yenan. at the same time, they have given them help in production and settling into rural life.

WOMEN WORKERS

Chinese Women Textile Workers Manage Cotton Mills

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 8, 1973)

chinese women textile workers, among the most brutally exploited and humiliated people in the old society, are now operating and managing large socialist enterprises competently with men workers.

this is seen at the three state-owned cotton mills in the eastern suburbs of peking. built in the fifties from chinese designs, these mills produce cotton, polyester and mixed cotton and vinylon fabrics for the domestic and foreign market. about two-thirds of the mills' 17,000 workers are women.

women cadres at all levels number from 180 to 210 in each of the three mills. they include leading members of the mill revolutionary committees and party organizations, directors and deputy directors of workshops and brigades, and engineers and technicians.

four of the seven members of the standing committee of the party committee at the no. 3 cotton mill are women. women cadres make up the same proportion in the top-level leadership of the no. 1 cotton mill.

most of the women cadres heading the workshops and brigades were promoted from the rank and file. others are graduates from colleges or technical schools.

almost all the spinners and weavers are women, while most of the heavier work -- cotton scutching, sizing, loading, unloading -- and repair and maintenance work are done by men.

the over-all production plan for each of the mills is set by the state. the plans for the mill, the workshops and the brigades are discussed among the workers. major questions related to regulations and rules, mill management and technical changes are also discussed with workers' representatives taking part. the workers' views are taken into consideration before decisions are made, in conformity with the mass line.

the cadres at all levels spend part of their time in taking part in productive labour. the women cadres heading the workshops, each with several hundred to over 1,000 workers, operate textile machines for at least one day a week. the brigade cadres generally do productive labour one to three days a week while discharging their duties as managerial personnel.

they tend the same number of spindles and looms as the spinners and weavers do and are competent floor workers.

leading cadres at the mill level also do labour stints in rotation.

a number of rank and file women and men workers as well as basic level cadres have been elected members of the mill revolutionary committee. they continue on the job while performing their duties as committee members. they help cement the ties between the leadership at the mill level and the masses of floor workers.

most of the younger women workers came to the three mills as new workers. most had just finished junior middle school and a number of peasant girls with a primary school education or housewives. for the new workers, special classes are set up to train them in operating textile machines. workers are also given opportunities to study at spare-time classes in management and general knowledge.

a number of women workers have been sent to study in colleges or technical schools. fortyone-year-old li chen, who began to work at the age of 14 as a child labourer in a capitalist run cotton mill before liberation, is now director of the spinning workshop of the no. 2 cotton mill, the largest workshop there, with 1,200 workers. she was made to work 12 hours a day in suffocating air in the old mill, and the low pay she received was not enough to keep her from going hungry. after liberation she attended spare-time evening classes for eight years and was then sent to study for one and a half year at a cadres school in peking.

the women workers also take an active part in political study. in each of the three mills there are from scores to over a hundred political study groups organized by workers. they read and discuss works by marx, engels, lenin and stalin as well as chairman mao's works. they hold group meetings before or after their work shifts once or twice a week to discuss major domestic events and the development of the situation in the world.

PUBLIC HEALTH

China Protects Health of Women and Children

(NCNA-English _ Peking, Mar. 8, 1973)

throughout china protects the health of women and children. a medical network

the government has set up medical institutions and organizations for this purpose in all parts of the country. the general hospitals above the county level and hospitals of industrial enterprises all have departments and wards of gynecology, obstetrics and pediatrics. most big and medium-sized cities have maternity and children's hospitals. every rural people's commune has a medical centre and all production brigades have women barefoot doctors and midwives.

the institutions pay prime attention to preventing disease and stress raising the physical fitness of women and children. many places try to treat common and recurrent gynecological diseases in a planned way by giving all women medical check-ups. jutung county in kiangsu province gave more than two-thirds of the women -- 150,000 adults -- a general check-up in 1970. in addition to treating patients, the county medical departments send out medical personnel to spread knowledge about how to prevent disease and also give treatment. the health of china's women has generally improved. children are given free b.c.g. and inoculations for the prevention of small-pox, diphtheria, whooping cough, measles and infantile paralysis. small-pox was wiped out in early 1950's and the incidence of infantile paralysis, diphtheria and measles has been greatly reduced.

before liberation, women peasants had no possibility, due to poverty as well as the shortage of doctors and medicine in the countryside, for pre-natal examinations and advice. old delivery methods brought the rate of still-births and mortality of the new born as high as 200 per thousand and maternal mortality in difficult labour was 15 per thousand. pre-natal examinations and new delivery methods are common now in the countryside and guidance is given to protect the health of the mother and the new-born.

the rate of still-births and mortality of the new born in chanan people's commune of jutung county in 1971 was 11.5 per thousand and luwan district of shanghai reported 9.4 per thousand.

equality with men in all spheres of political, economic, cultural, social and domestic life has opened all fields of work for women, except jobs injurious to their health. women working in government offices, industrial enterprises, hospitals, schools and other

state-run undertakings get free medical treatment under the state labour insurance regulations. women staff members and workers in industrial enterprises may retire at age 50 and those in government offices at 55, in each category five years earlier than their male counterparts. pensions range from 50 to 70 per cent of wage, according to the number of years worked. maternity leave is 56 days with full pay. in case of difficult labour, the leave is 70 days. nursing mothers do not work night shifts and are given one hour during each shift to nurse their babies. the cooperative medical service set up by many rural people's communes and production brigades rests on the principle of voluntary association and mutual aid. commune members pay a small fee every year. this is augmented by subsidies from the commune to make up the cooperative medical fund. common ailments are treated free of charge.

many nurseries and kindergartens have been set/up in china to look after the children well.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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ACROBATIC TROUPE

Peking Acrobatic Troupe Returns to Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 8, 1973)

the peking acrobatic troupe with wang hsiao-yi as its leader and liu hsi-lin as its deputy leader returned here by air this evening. it has successfully concluded its performance visits to seven west asian and african countries, and brought with them the friendly feelings of the people in these countries.

present at the airport to meet the comrades of the troupe were liu hsien-chuan, deputy head of the cultural group under the state council, ho ying, vice-foreign minister, yang chi, vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, and leading members of chinese organizations concerned, including wang lei, peng hua, lin lin, chou chueh, chen ta-yuan, hsing jen-hsien, shih lin-feng and li pen-ko and leading members of the peking and shanghai acrobatic troupes.

also present were iranian ambassador to china abbas aram and sudanese ambassador to china abdelwahab zainulabidin.

the troupe left peking on november 17, 1972. travelling 40,000 kilometres in more than three months, the troupe visited iran, algeria, sudan, ethiopia, egypt, tunisia and cyprus. during its performance tour, the troupe gave 61 shows to 100,000 spectators and was warmly welcomed and received by the leaders and the people of these countries. the tour further strengthened the friendship between the chinese people and the people of these countries.

Wuhan Acrobatic Troupe Gives Premiere in Kabul

(NCNA-English Kabul, Mar. 8, 1973)

the wuhan acrobatic troupe of china gave its premiere to the public here yesterday evening.

before the performance, ghulam hazarat kushan, president of the publications department of the ministry of information and culture, delivered a warm speech. he said: "every time when a chinese cultural and art troupe comes to our country, it enables us to have an

opportunity to further understand the culture and art of china. such understanding is useful and significant for both afghanistan and china because friendship and cultural relations have existed between our two countries for many centuries." he continued: "these friendly relations are now developing and will continue to develop in the fields of culture and economy in accordance with the spirit of mutual respect."

in reply, shen chien, leader of the troupe, expressed thanks to the afghan government and friends from the afghan cultural and art circles for their warm reception and welcome accorded to the visiting troupe. he said that china and afghanistan were friendly neighbours. the troupe would make efforts to promote cultural exchanges between the two countries through this performance tour and would make use of this opportunity to study from the afghan people and friends from the afghan cultural and art circles.

the troupe staged seventeen items which are rich in chinese national colour. at the end of performance, when all acrobats cheerfully waved bouquets on the stage to pay respects to the spectators before a big streamer inscribed with words in both chinese and pushtoo languages "long live friendship between people's china and afghanistan", the whole hall burst into prolonged stormy applause. meanwhile, as the band of the troupe played music of afghan folk songs, quite a number of spectators went to the place where the band was playing and warmly waved to pay respects to the musical workers of the troupe.

sabahuddin kushakaki, afghan minister of information and culture, received shen chien, leader, and li jo, deputy leader, of the wuhan acrobatic troupe this morning and had a friendly talk with them.

CHINA AND AFGHANISTAN

New Chinese Ambassador to Afghanistan Presents Credentials

(NCNA-English Kabul, Mar. 8, 1973)

kan yeh-tao, new ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the people's republic of china to afghanistan presented his credentials to his majesty king of afghanistan mohammed zahir shah at the royal palace here today.

present on the occasion was afghan minister of court ali mohammed.

after the presentation of credentials, king mohammed zahir shah had a cordial and friendly talk with the chinese ambassador.

accompanied by director of the protocol department of the afghan foreign ministry saadullah ghaussy, the chinese ambassador later went to the mausoleum of his majesty late king mohammed nadir shah and laid a wreath at his tomb.

the new chinese ambassador arrived here on february 28.

CHINA AND ALBANIA

Chinese Ambassador to Albania Gives Reception for Holding of Chinese Exhibition in Tirana

(NCNA-English Tirana, Mar. 7, 1973)

a reception was given here yesterday evening by chinese ambassador to albania liu chen-hua for the holding of an exhibition of paintings of the people's republic of china here recently.

the reception was attended by mantho bala, albanian vice-minister of education and culture and chairman of the culture and arts committee; dhimiter shuteriqi, chairman of the writers' and artists' union; misto treska, chairman of the albanian committee for cultural and friendly relations with foreign countries; siri carcani, director of the first department of the ministry of foreign affairs; and sterio spase, vice-chairman of the albanian-chinese friendship society.

also present were tan hsueh-sheng and ching yu-shu in charge of the painting exhibition.

CHINA AND CYPRUS

Chinese Acrobatic Troupe Leaves Cyprus for Home

(NCNA-English Nicosia, Mar. 7, 1973)

the peking acrobatic troupe of china with wang hsiao-yi as its leader and liu hsi-lin as deputy leader left here for home by air today after concluding its friendly visit to cyprus.

seeing the troupe off at the airport was i. katsouris, assistant cultural officer of cultural services of the ministry of education.

also present were chinese ambassador to cyprus tai lu and diplomats of the chinese embassy here.

on march 1, the ministry of education gave a reception in honour of the troupe.

chinese ambassador tai lu gave a reception yesterday evening for the troupe on its visit to cyprus. attending the reception were president of the house of representatives glafcos clerides, minister of foreign affairs john christofides, minister of education andreas kouros and personages from the journalist, cultural and other circles.

prior to its visit to cyprus, the troupe had visited iran, algeria, the sudan, ethiopia, egypt and tunisia.

CHINA AND FINLAND

Chinese Government Trade Delegation Returns to Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 7, 1973)

the four-member chinese government trade delegation headed by peng chin-po, a deputy departmental director of the ministry of foreign trade, returned here by air today after negotiating and signing the trade agreement between the chinese and finnish governments for 1973.

they were greeted at the airport by leading members of chinese departments concerned cheng to-pin and kang chih-wei. also present were officials of the finnish embassy here.

CHINA AND HUNGARY

China, Hungary Sign Goods Exchange, Payments Agreement for 1973

(NCNA-English Budapest, Mar. 7, 1973)

a goods exchange and payments agreement for 1973 was signed here today by the government of the people's republic of china and the workers and peasants revolutionary government of the hungarian people's republic.

chou hua-ming, head of the chinese government trade delegation and vice-minister of foreign trade, and tordai jeno, deputy minister of foreign trade of hungary, signed the agreement on behalf of their respective governments.

present on the occasion on the hungarian side were baczoni jeno, first deputy minister of foreign trade, and officials of the ministries of foreign affairs and foreign trade.

present at the signing ceremony on the chinese side were cheng shao-liang, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy, and members of the chinese government trade delegation.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Japanese Delegation Arrives in Peking to Negotiate Aviation Agreement

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 8, 1973)

a 6-member japanese government delegation headed by yosuke nakae, counsellor of the asian affairs bureau of the ministry of foreign affairs, arrived in peking by air this evening to negotiate a china-japan aviation agreement.

present at the airport to greet the delegation were leading members of the chinese foreign ministry and the general administration of civil aviation of china including wang hsiao-yun, chen kang, ouyang chu-ping, wang kuang-tsai and liu yuan-hsiung.

also present were yuichi hayashi, charge d'affaires ad interim of the japanese embassy in peking, and two members of the japanese delegation who are already in peking.

INTERNATIONAL WOMEN'S DAY

Chinese Foreign Ministry Gives Tea-Party Marking International Working Women's Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 8, 1973)

more than 600 women guests from various countries and their children attended a tea-party given by the chinese foreign ministry at the great hall of the people here this afternoon to celebrate international working women's day together with representatives of chinese women from all walks of life.

among the guests were madame penn nouth, wife of samdech penn nouth, prime minister of the royal government of national union of cambodia; wives of ministers of the royal government of national union of cambodia; princess norodom roeungsy, daughter of samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state of cambodia; wives of diplomatic envoys, women diplomatic officials and wives of diplomatic officials of albania, the democratic people's republic of korea, the democratic republic of viet nam and other countries; and the wife of djawoto, secretary general of the afro-asian journalists' association.

when they entered the banquet hall, the guests were cordially received by foreign minister chi peng-fei and his wife hsu han-ping, assistant foreign minister wang hai-jung, and mesdames lin chia-mei, yu li-chun and tsao yung-lien, women members of the standing committee of the national people's congress lin chiao-chih and lo shu-chang, women vice-ministers chen mu-hua, chien cheng-ying, hsia chih-hsu and liu hsiang-ping, standing committee member of the peking municipal revolutionary committee hsieh ching-yi and general-secretary of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries ting hsueh-sung.

the banquet hall today was a scene of joy, friendship and unity. friends from various countries and representatives of chinese women workers, peasants, soldiers, financial workers, scientists, educators, journalists, athletes and physicians, seated at more than one hundred tables, exchanged festival greetings in many languages. they expressed the hope that the friendship and unity of the women of china and other countries would be consolidated and developed constantly.

wang hai-jung addressed the party. on behalf of the chinese women, she thanked the foreign guests whose work and visits in china had promoted mutual understanding and friendship between the women and other people of various countries and china.

she said: "women's movements in various countries are pressing ahead towards ever newer achievements. the chinese women sincerely rejoice at this." "the women of china have always supported the just struggle waged by the women of other countries. they will continue to strengthen and enhance their unity and friendship with the women of other countries, determined to work together with them for human progress."

together with the foreign woman friends at the tea party were vice-foreign ministers chiao kuan-hua, han nien-lung, chung hsi-tung, ho ying and fu hao, assistant foreign minister chang wen-chin, and representatives of women from all walks of life hsieh ping-hsin, lo shu-chen, wang ching-ju, wu feng-lan, pien shu-lan, yuan chun, hsu hui-jung, li kuei-lan, chin kuei-chen, chao chun-chen, li feng-luan, chang sun-jen, tien hua, ting chih-hui, li yu-lan, peng su, tien ching, shen yen, liu yu, chang chih, chang yueh-nan, li lan-ting, wang su-chiao, wu su-chin, kao yu-chen, li kuei-jung, yu hsiu-fang, chiao lin, li chih-fen, yeh yu-fen, chang shu-cheng, ma chin, chu chun, wang ying-hsiu, hou shu-teh, li li-fang, kao yu-chien, liu chang-yu, tu chin-fang, sung chen, yu lei-ti, hung hsueh-fei, yang chun-hsia, liang mei-chen, hsieh fang, sun mei-ying, liang li-chen, chen yu-niang, liu hsiao-cheng, wang wei-chien, ning hsiao-lin, ho tsu-fen, hsiao chieh-ping, cheng jo-hsu, wang yi, wang ta-wan, ku fu-sheng, li hsiu-chen, li ping, feng chung-yun, kao yi-lan, cheng hui-ying, tseng ka, hsu chao-yi, hsu erh-wei and lo hsu.

after the tea party, peking children presented a performance of songs, dances and other items.

Peking Tea Party Honors Foreign Experts and Their Family Members on International Working Women's Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 8, 1973)

in celebration of international working women's day, the international liaison department of the central committee of the communist party of china and the ministry of foreign affairs gave a tea party at the great hall of the people here this afternoon in honour of foreign woman experts, wives of foreign experts, and their family members.

among the more than 200 friends from 40 countries and regions on the five continents were ruth coe, frank coe, pat adler, sol adler, vasilika, kristaq teneqexhiu, un bom su, rose smith, nitaya pongdabpet, aysha amour zahor and fausto cabrera.

present at the tea party were comrades chou en-lai, chiang ching, chang chun-chiao, yao wen-yuan, wang hung-wen, keng piao, tsai chang, kang ke-ching, chiao kuan-hua, ma wen-po, yu chan, liao cheng-chih, feng hsuan, chang hsiang-shan, ting kuo-yu, wang hai-jung, hao chien-hsiu and chao lan-hsiang. they extended warm festival greetings to the friends from various countries and expressed thanks to them for their positive contributions to china's socialist revolution and socialist construction.

the tea party was presided over by keng piao, head of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee.

premier chou en-lai spoke at the tea party. he encouraged the chinese women to concern themselves with not only the revolution and construction at home but also the revolutionary struggles of the people and women of all countries, keep both the interests of the country and those of the world at heart, uphold proletarian internationalism and strive to contribute to the complete emancipation of all mankind.

premier chou en-lai in his speech expounded chairman mao's teachings on proletarian internationalism, and particularly his instructions during the great proletarian cultural revolution concerning giving the same treatment to revolutionary foreign experts as to chinese comrades in political life.

premier chou en-lai stressed that the women of china and the chinese people as a whole should implement chairman mao's teachings in an all-round way, thoroughly eliminate big-power chauvinism and actively expand friendly contacts with friends in various countries, learning from and helping each other and making revolution together.

at the joyful get-together, the foreign friends and their chinese comrades chatted cordially about their friendship. a pleasant family atmosphere prevailed throughout.

the tea party was followed by a performance of songs, dances and other items presented by peking children.

also present on the occasion were woman representatives of various circles in the chinese capital chuang tao, fang chiung, lin li-yun, fu yu-fang, li feng-ying, hsu kuang, wang wen-chih, han cha-hsien, chao shu-chen, feng hui-wen, fu yi-ju, wang chih-hua, yao shu-ping, chen shih, chiang ming-chu, pai tao, chen feng-ying, hsu cheng-nien, chi tsung-hua, chang han-chih, tang wen-sheng, chi shu-pei, yen li-yu and cheng pi, as well as leading members of press, publishing, educational, health and other organizations.

CHINA AND NORTH KOREA

Pyongyang City Goodwill Delegation Visits China-Korea Friendship People's Commune

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 7, 1973)

the pyongyang city goodwill delegation led by li chang in, vice-chairman of the pyongyang municipal administrative committee, from the democratic people's republic of korea, today visited the red star china-korea friendship people's commune in the suburbs of peking. it was accompanied by liu shao-wen, secretary of the peking municipal committee of the communist party of china.

korean ambassador to china hyun jun keuk went with the delegation to visit the commune.

the commune was permeated with a warm atmosphere of unity and friendship between the people of china and korea. at the office of the commune revolutionary committee hung streamers inscribed with the words: "warm welcome to the pyongyang city goodwill delegation" and "long live the great friendship and militant unity sealed in blood between the people of china and korea". when the comrades on the delegation arrived, han hsin, chairman of the commune revolutionary committee, and wang hai, vice-chairman of the tahsing county revolutionary committee, greeted them. the commune members beat drums and gongs, waved bunches of flowers, and shouted slogans. gaily dressed girls joyously danced to express warm welcome.

after a briefing on the commune's revolution and production, the korean comrades made a tour of the commune's stock farms, simplified hothouses, farm machinery repair shop, flour mill and store and a clinic run by one of its brigades. they also called on commune members in their homes.

commune leaders entertained the visitors at a lunch. they were served with the commune's produce -- sweet potatoes, peanuts, fish, meat and fruit. hosts and guests chatted cordially. delegation leader li chang in said: we feel warmth and perfectly at home. we rejoice at your successes as we do our own.

in the afternoon, the korean comrades, together with commune members, watched a performance sponsored by the commune in honour of the korean delegation. in the performance, commune members, workers and students sang in the korean and chinese languages songs in praise of president kim il sung, the great leader of the korean people, and chairman mao tsetung, the great leader of the chinese people. korean dances were also performed. at the end of the performance, comrade li chang in

presented a silk banner to the commune amid warm applause. he also conveyed to the commune members the greetings of the pyongyang people and the comrades of the korea-chiha friendship taekam co-operative farm. comrade han hsin in return asked comrade li chang in to convey the greetings of the members of the china-korea friendship people's commune to the pyongyang people and comrades of the korea-china friendship taekam co-operative farm.

during the past few days the korean delegation visited industrial, educational and medical institutions, residential quarters and kindergartens. the delegation was accorded a very warm welcome wherever it went.

Pyongyang City Goodwill Delegation Leaves Peking for Other Chinese Cities

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 8, 1973)

the pyongyang city goodwill delegation led by li chang in, vice-chairman of the pyongyang municipal administrative committee, left here by air today to visit other chinese cities. the delegation is being accompanied by liu shao-wen, secretary of the peking municipal committee of the communist party of china.

among those seeing the delegation off at the airport were yang shou-shan, standing committee member of the c.p.c. peking municipal committee, and chou jung-kuo, deputy secretary general of the peking municipal revolutionary committee.

also present were li jae pil, minister-counsellor, and joo jin keuk, first secretary, of the korean embassy here.

Korean Pyongyang Football Team Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 8, 1973)

the pyongyang football team of the democratic people's republic of korea led by choe ran concluded its friendly visit to china and entrained here for home today.

it was seen off at the station by leading members of chinese departments concerned li ching-chuan, liu feng, wei ming and chou cheng. li jae pil, minister-counsellor of the korean embassy here, was present.

during its stay in china, the korean team visited peking, changsha, shaoshan, kwangchow, shanghai, hangchow and nanking.

CHINA AND NEPAL

Photo Exhibition on Women of New China Opens in Nepal

(NCNA-English Kathmandu, Mar. 8, 1973)

a photo exhibition on women of new china was opened here yesterday under the auspices of the nepal-china cultural association. mrs. kamal shah, nepalese assistant minister for health, attended the opening ceremony and cut the ribbon for the exhibition.

in her inaugural speech, mrs. shah stressed that the prejudiced notion that women were incapable of doing anything worthwhile should be done away with. she called for active participation of women in the development of the country.

balakrishna sama, life-member of the royal nepal academy, said that the nepalese women should have greater confidence in their capability of doing something concrete for the country's development.

chinese ambassador to nepal tsao chih said in his speech: "it is our hope that through this photo exhibition on women of new china, mutual understanding and cultural exchange between the people and women of the two countries will be further promoted and friendship between the people of china and nepal will be further strengthened."

the chinese ambassador sincerely wished the nepalese women new achievements in building their country under the leadership of their majesties the king and queen of nepal.

maniharsha jyoti, vice-chairman of the nepal-china cultural association, presided over the ceremony. among some 100 nepalese friends present at the ceremony were siddhi charan shrestha, chairman of the nepal peace council, and ganeshman shrestha, chairman of the kathmandu city panchayat.

CHINA AND SOUTH VIETNAM

Deputy Leaders of South Vietnam Provisional Revolutionary Government Delegation Leave Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 8, 1973)

hoang bich son, deputy leader of the delegation of the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam and vice-foreign minister, nguyen van tien, deputy leader of the delegation and head of the special representation of the provisional revolutionary government in the democratic republic of viet nam, and members of the delegation flew off here for home this morning.

they arrived in peking on march 5 on their way home from the paris international conference on viet nam.

seeing them off at the airport today were chinese vice-foreign minister han nien-lung, and director of the protocol department han hsu and deputy director of the asian affairs department liang feng, of the foreign ministry.

on hand were nguyen van quang, ambassador of the republic of south viet nam to china, tran binh, counsellor of the embassy here, and nguyen tien, minister-counsellor of the embassy of the democratic republic of viet nam in peking.

CHINA AND USSR

Sino-Soviet Joint Commission for Navigation on Boundary Rivers Holds Regular Meeting

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 8, 1973)

the sino-soviet joint commission for navigation on boundary rivers held its 18th regular meeting in the town of heiho in china's heilungkiang province from january 5 to march 5, 1973.

each side made a report on navigation and work concerning navigational channels. it was decided that the 19th regular meeting was to be held in the soviet union at a date to be determined later. they signed a summary of the 18th regular meeting.

no agreement was reached on the questions discussed at meeting.

SURVEY OF CHINA MAINLAND PRESS

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* NATIONAL *
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TWO-LINE STRUGGLE

Grasp the Essence and Criticize Revisionism Deeply

- Study and apply Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought in analyzing and criticizing the fallacies of swindlers of Liu Shao-ch'i's type, and continue to strengthen the ability to distinguish between true and false Marxism

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, March 10, 1973)

(Our own dispatch) Party committees of various factories and mines of Anshan Steel Complex have, in the criticism of revisionism and rectification of style of work, studied seriously works of Marx and Lenin as well as the writings of Chairman Mao and criticized vigorously the essence of the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of swindlers of Liu Shao-ch'i's type. Many leading cadres have strengthened their ability to distinguish between true and false Marxism, applied the concepts of dialectical materialism and historical materialism more consciously in their work, implemented further the general line for socialist construction and the "Anshan Steel Constitution," and pushed forward the development of the excellent situation in revolution and production.

Last year, the Party committees of the overwhelming majority of factories and mines of Anshan Steel Complex studied such works of Marx and Lenin as "Anti-Dühring," the "Communist Manifesto," "Ludwig Feuerbach and the End of German Classical Philosophy" and "The State and Revolution." Many leadership cadres used the stand, concept and method of Marxism-Leninism to dissect the content and objects of the revisionist line of swindlers of Liu Shao-ch'i's type, as well as the class interests they represented. They saw with increasing clarity that the sinister goal of swindlers of Liu Shao-ch'i's type was to change fundamentally the basic line and policies of the Party in the historical period of socialism, transform the socialist system of proletarian dictatorship, restore capitalism and subject the people of our country

to exploitation and oppression anew. This was a revisionist line which thoroughly opposed proletarian revolution and proletarian dictatorship. It collectively reflected the interests and aspirations to restoration of the landlords, the wealthy people, the reactionaries, the evil elements and the rightists overthrown in the country as well as international imperialism and social imperialism.

The Party committees of the various factories and mines have further realized that the theoretical basis of the counter-revolutionary revisionist line pushed by swindlers of Liu Shao-ch'i's type is idealist transcendentalism and metaphysics. Many of the Party committee members are able to draw a line of distinction between the two systems of epistemology, maintain the doctrine that practice is primary, and overcome objectivism, empiricism and bureaucratism.

By studying Engels' teaching "The principles are not the starting point of the investigation, but its final result.....it is not nature and the realm of humanity which conform to these principles, but the principles are only valid in so far as they are in conformity with nature and history," the Party committee of the general machine repairs works has realized that the fallacy of "from the subjective to the objective" pushed by swindlers of Liu Shao-ch'i's type confused the relations between knowledge and practice and between thinking and being. In the course of their study and criticism, the Party committee members further summed up the lesson from the mistakes of subjectivism and empiricism they had made in work, and deeply realized that by relying purely on "past experience" in doing things, they would never be able to see the developing situation, the technical innovations, the improvements in equipment and the progress of Anshan Steel. The slightest carelessness would drop them back onto the former rightist conservative road, and that was something they must be extremely wary of.

Some of the Party members apply the dialectical view that matter can be changed into consciousness and consciousness into matter in criticizing vigorously the fallacies of swindlers of Liu Shao-ch'i's type who set up consciousness against matter and policies against professional work.

The Party committee of Ch'itaishan Mine realizes that swindlers of Liu Shao-ch'i's type will push at one moment "politics can overrule anything" and at another moment "carrying out military affairs well is politics," and in spite of their change of tactics and mode of presentation, they could never cover up the ultra-Left essence of their counter-revolutionary revisionist line. They endeavored to replace proletarian politics with bourgeois politics. They frenetically attacked and sabotaged the Marxist people of dialectical unity between politics and economy in an endeavor to use bourgeois politics to sweep away the socialist economic foundation, to sweep away various proletarian enterprises and to achieve the sinister goal of all-round capitalist restoration.

On the basis of this improved understanding and drawing a line of distinction between the correct and incorrect line, leading members of the Party committee of the mine have dealt correctly with the relations between politics

and professional work, and by grasping revolution and stimulating production, fulfilled the state target ahead of schedule.

Leadership cadres of various factories and mines in Anshan Steel Complex have studied the materialistic interpretation of history and criticized vigorously such reactionary idealistic interpretation of history as "the theory of genius" and "heroes are the makers of history" of swindlers of Liu Shao-ch'i's type. The majority of leadership cadres have further established the idea that the people are the real heroes, consciously believe in the people in their work and maintain the mass line.

In the first half of last year, production in the No. 2 Steel Refinery was better fulfilled all along. But at the beginning of the second half, there were some fluctuation in production. The comrades studied over again Chairman Mao's teaching on not becoming swell-headed in the face of victory and it was a distinction for a person to make self-assessment, consciously dissected the thinking of arrogance and complacency existing in the leading body, got rid of the theory that the leaders alone were wise and clever, and by adopting the method of sending leading members to settle down at points and sending departmental cadres to the yards and workshops to labor alongside the cadres of the section, believed in the masses and relied on them. Because of that, since last August production has been rising steadily month by month, and the target for production increase was overfulfilled in an all-round manner by the end of the year.

The general sintering plant had to build a set of new equipment in 1969. At that time, because they did not boldly mobilize the masses, work was not completed after two years. Last year, the leading members of the Party committee of this plant realized from study that this problem was due to their separation from reality and from the people. Therefore, they made a strong resolution to change their leadership thinking and style, and by bringing the parts of the cadres, workers and technicians fully into play, very quickly completed this project and put it into operation. The positive and negative aspects of the experience enabled the leading Party committee members of many factories to realize that only by vigorously criticizing the idealistic interpretation of history of swindlers of Liu Shao-ch'i's type and maintaining the historical interpretation of history as well as the work method of the mass line, could victories be scored in revolution and production.

By means of grasping the essence and criticizing revisionism in depth, the Party committees of various factories and mines of Anshan Steel Complex are able to understand more profoundly that in order to triumph over an incorrect line, they must not only have a good grasp of it organizationally and politically, but also eliminate its influence ideologically and theoretically. Because of that, they must "read and study seriously and have a good grasp of Marxism," and use the political telescope and microscope of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought to observe, analyze and grasp the essence for in-depth criticism and repudiation, continue to strengthen their ability to distinguish between true and false Marxism, and raise their consciousness of implementing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

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"LEARN FROM LEI FENG" MOVEMENT

Follow Lei Feng's Road of Growth and Be A Good Fighter of Lei Feng's Type

- The broad masses of female fighters of a certain regiment of the PLA Signal Corps constantly take Comrade Lei Feng as an example, seriously read and study and continuously raise consciousness of class struggle and line struggle; they willingly cast themselves in the role of a cog of the revolutionary machine, occupy their minds with great revolutionary goals and get down to earth in the proper performance of their own duties

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, March 10, 1973)

(NCNA dispatch, March 9, 1973) The broad masses of female fighters of a certain regiment of the PLA Signal Corps have seriously summed up experience in learning from Lei Feng and cited advanced typical examples in learning from Lei Feng. They are determined to further whip up an upsurge in the learn-from-Comrade Lei Feng effort centering around the criticize-revisionism and rectification campaign, and follow better Lei Feng's road of growth and be Lei Feng-type good fighters.

This regiment is a fighting group composed of a large number of female fighters. For years, it has achieved relatively fruitful results in its persevering effort to learn from Lei Feng. Recently, full of revolutionary spirit, the broad masses of female fighters seriously studied Chairman Mao's brilliant inscription, "Learn from Comrade Lei Feng," and reviewed Lei Feng's advanced deeds. For days, the female fighters of various companies held separate report meetings, forums and experience-exchange meetings. A review of their progress and growth under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line was associated with a serious summing-up and exchange of learn-from-Lei Feng experience. They were determined to take Comrade Lei Feng as an example and strive hard to acquire his hard study spirit of a "cog" and to tackle better works of Marx and Lenin and Chairman Mao's works and further raise the ability to distinguish between genuine and sham Marxism.

Many units have established study groups and tutorship groups. Deputy political instructor Ch'en Shu-chen of the 7th Company and several female fighters established the first study-Chairman Mao's-philosophical-works group in the whole regiment following the 2nd plenum of the 9th Party Congress. For years, they persevered in study without ever breaking the pattern for a single day. Optimum results were achieved. Now they had become a tutorship group for the cadres and fighters of the whole company in reading and study.

Female technician Liu Hsüeh-feng of the 1st Company strived to eke out time for reading every day and persevered in the practice untiringly. In one year, she studied the "Communist Manifesto," "Critique of the Gotha Program," "The State and Revolution," "On Practice" and other works of Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao to become a reading-and-study core of the whole company.

In reading and studying, many women fighters acquired Comrade Lei Feng's proletarian stand marked by a sharp distinction between love and hatred, developed the revolutionary style of linking theory with practice, and energetically plunged into the criticize-revisionism and rectification campaign. Through constantly holding criticism meetings and setting up criticism special columns in a big way, they took Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tse-tung's thought as a weapon in laying hold of the essence of the revisionist line of Liu Shao-ch'i and other swindlers and conducted penetrating criticism. This brought about a continuous heightening of the consciousness of class struggle and line struggle.

Recently, the female fighters of many units combined the summing-up of previous study conditions with an effort to look for gaps with Lei Feng taken as a mirror. Their determination was to further develop Comrade Lei Feng's hard study spirit of a "cog" and do better in reading and study and in revolutionary mass criticism.

In further carrying out activities to learn from Comrade Lei Feng, the broad masses of female fighters of this regiment are determined to be willing cogs of the revolutionary machine like Comrade Lei Feng and to occupy their minds with great revolutionary goals and get down to earth in the proper performance of their own duties. They energetically carry out the activities of "telephone operators," "advanced guaranteed telephone service groups," etc. This makes for the energetic development of Lei Feng's spirit and the better and better handling of various tasks.

Female telephone operator Liu Hung acquired Comrade Lei Feng's spirit of cherishing and delving into every trade taken up. No matter where the Party assigned her, she would assiduously strive to do a good job. For a time, she was placed with a new telephone station. She was not familiar enough with the relevant conditions. Work efficiency suffered. To change this state of affairs, she doggedly drove herself hard drilling in skills for the revolution. Availing herself of the time in between telephone receptions and transmissions, she committed to memory and recited the telephone numbers of various clients. Concerning those numbers liable to get mixed up, she recited them over ten times until they were deeply etched in her memory. She also fixed a small telephone number notebook. When on duty she put down thereon the new numbers that came to her attention. These she firmly committed to memory. After a spell of effort, she had at her fingertips the telephone numbers of over 1,000 clients. She fulfilled her assignment with flying colors.

Female fighter T'ang Hung of the 5th Company along with her fellow fighters accepted this year an assignment about the drawing of a diagram for electric cable routes. True to Lei Feng's spirit of being serious and responsible in work and doing not a stroke of work with negligence, they braved wind and snow storms and the severity of cold in making a round of an area 100 li in diameter. Seriously and elaborately, they surveyed on the spot every cable and minutely worked on the diagram. In checking up on a section of an electric cable, they sometimes climbed over several mountains and travelled 100 li. They would rather suffer more than fail to gather accurate data.

The broad masses of female fighters of this regiment acquire Lei Feng's spirit of doing nothing for oneself but everything for others and serving the people wholeheartedly. They show concern for their comrades and love for the people and energetically do good things for the revolution. The female fighters of many companies form sewing groups and shoe-making groups and avail themselves of their spare time to serve their comrades. They also constantly make use of Sundays and holidays to head for neighboring production teams to help civilians do labor and for garrison-area shops to help sell goods.

On the telephone, female telephone operator Keng Chi-yü learns that to administer immediate aid to class brothers, a certain hospital in Honan was in urgent need of a kind of medicine. She took the initiative to put the line through to one hospital after another and one drug store after another in Peking to make careful inquiries. By overcoming multiple difficulties, she at last found the urgently needed medicine for the hospital.

In receiving and transmitting telephone calls, sub-detachment head Ch'in Wen-su and fighter Tung Cheng found that a Big Sister related to an armyman who had come over to Peking to see her son was in a state of great anxiety, not knowing the detailed address. On their own initiative, they helped the Big Sister to locate her son. When they found the Big Sister's son was placed in an army unit too far away from the capital to come over immediately to receive her, they sent people to bring the Sister from the railway station to the army unit's reception house. They fixed a sleeping place for the Big Sister and asked about her every need. This left her deeply moved.

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C O R R E C T I O N

In SCMP No. 5336 (March 19, 1973 issue), the term "Honan Military Region" which appeared in the title of the story in page 4 and again in the second line of the first paragraph of the same story should be "Honan Military District."--SCMP Ed.

WOMEN IN PLA

Make An Energetic Contribution to Borderland Defense and Borderland Construction

- The broad masses of female fighters of the army units stationed in Tibet develop the glorious tradition of fighting amidst hardship

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, March 10, 1973)

(NCNA dispatch from Lhasa, March 9, 1973) The broad masses of female fighters of the PLA units stationed in Tibet, developing our army's glorious tradition of fighting amidst hardship, energetically contribute toward the defense of the frontier region and to its development.

Fighting on the Tibetan Plateau all the year round, the female fighters are filled with infinite fervent love for the motherland and for the people and display ebullient revolutionary enthusiasm in assiduously training in safeguard-the-motherland skills. The female medical and nursing personnel of a certain hospital consciously drill hard in various kinds of battlefield first aid administration in the severity of winter. In a high and cold mountainous area over 4,700 meters above sea level, nurse Ch'en Chia-shun, braving the swirl of snow and the biting wind, went through repeated surgical-care-technique training outdoors. With the help of the leadership and other comrades, operator Wang Hai-lin of a radio station of a certain unit repeatedly practiced listening to and putting down jammed messages, thus strengthening her ability to make out signals under conditions of interference.

Bustling around on the rooftop of the world, the female cultural and art fighters true to Chairman Mao's teachings about culture and art serving workers, peasants and soldiers constantly climb up snowclad mountains and ford ice-cold rivers to go into company units and frontier guard posts to present cultural and art shows for the militarymen and civilians guarding the motherland's frontiers all the year round. Once, they came to a borderland guard post over 5,200 meters above sea level. Here high on the mountain oxygen was scarce and the climate was one of intense cold. Great difficulties were encountered in staging shows. True to the revolutionary heroic spirit, the female fighters doggedly staged a performance through sheer grit. In performing a solo, female fighter Chün Tsung experienced difficulty in breathing. Yet full of life she kept singing one revolutionary song after another. She won the praise of the broad masses of commanders and fighters.

Standing guard over the motherland's Tibetan border on various fronts, many female fighters in their ordinary posts display humbleness and modesty and drive themselves mercilessly. After joining the ranks, typist Yüan Hui-p'ing humbly learned what was good and progressed very fast. She constantly gave up her leisure time and did more for the revolution. She fulfilled her assignments with flying colors.

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WOMEN CADRES

Use Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's Thought To Educate the Broad Masses of Women

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, March 8, 1973)

Funing Hsien Party Committee Holds Reading and Study Classes and Organizes Female Cadres To Read and Study Seriously

(According to NCNA Nanking, March 7, 1973) The CCP Committee of Funing Hsien, adopting the method of holding reading and study classes, organizes female cadres to read and study seriously so as to raise their consciousness in line struggle and their standard of leadership, to enable them to do women's work better and to lead the broad masses of women to develop the role of "half the sky" in the three great revolutionary movements.

During the past few years more than 3,000 women in Funing hsien have become cadres in the hsien, communes, production brigades and production teams. Following Chairman Mao's teaching, "Elevate them, in other words, give them the opportunity to study, educate them and elevate their understanding of theory and increase their work ability," the hsien Party committee grasped the organizing of female cadres to read and study seriously as an important task in the training of female cadres. In the past two years or so the hsien Party committee held three reading and study classes for female cadres of t'e hsien, which were attended by a total of 1,057 female cadres from communes nd production brigades. In the meantime, the communes held more than 40 reading and study classes for women, which were attended by a total of 8,130 female cadres of production teams.

In the operation of reading and study classes for female cadres, Funing hsien Party committee adheres to the revolutionary style of study of combining theory with practice and places emphasis on raising the consciousness of female cadres in class struggle and line struggle. At the beginning of last year, the hsien Party committee, taking into consideration the fact that a small number of female cadres di not know much about the history of the struggle between the two lines in the Party and that their concept of class struggle and line struggle under the excellent situation was vague, held two study classes continuously for the female cadres of all communes and production brigades in the hsien. The Party committee organized them to study works of Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao related to class struggle, line struggle and the Party's basic line as well as to repudiate the "theory of the dying out of class struggle" advocated by swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i and the "theory of human nature" advocated by the landlords and the bourgeoisie, as to make them go one step further and realize that they must never forget class struggle and line struggle.

Ch'en Chi-feng, a female cadre of Ch'enk'an production brigade, Koutun commune, formerly thought that she had been making class struggle for many years and spoke about line struggle many times, therefore she had done about

enough and could take a break now. But in the reading and study class she seriously studied the "Communist Manifesto," Chairman Mao's works related to class struggle and the Party's basic line and understood the protractedness and complexity of class struggle. Later when she took part in a "one-strike and three-oppose" movement in a production brigade, she paid attention to analyzing the new trends in class struggle and mobilized the masses to conduct deep-going investigations and studies. In this way they dragged out grafters, pilferers and underminers of the socialist collective economy. Thus she was highly praised by the poor and lower-middle peasants and promoted to be vice chairman of the revolutionary committee of a commune.

In the reading and study classes operated by the hsien and communes for female cadres, Party organizations at various levels also guide everybody to study seriously the Party's rural economic policies and to condemn the crimes of swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i of undermining the Party's policies. This helps to raise the consciousness of the female cadres in the implementation of the Party's policies.

By the operation of reading and study classes, Funing hsien Party committee organizes female cadres to read Marxist-Leninist and Chairman Mao's books seriously with reference to reality and effectively raises their consciousness in line struggle as well as increases their work ability. During the past year or so, 45 female cadres were selected to do leadership work in hsien and commune leadership squads and more than 200 women assumed leading posts in production brigades. Under their leadership the broad masses of women actively took part in the three great revolutionary movements. In fact 763 of them joined the Chinese Communist Party and 7,034 joined the Communist Youth League.

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Party Committee of Ch'engtu Textile Mill Helps Female Cadres To Raise Their Standard of Theory and Increase Their Work Ability

(NCNA Ch'engtu, March 7, 1973) The Party committee of Ch'engtu Textile Mill pays attention to organizing female cadres to read and study seriously and to take part in the movement of repudiating revisionism and rectifying the style of work actively. This incessantly raises their consciousness in line struggle and increases their work ability.

In this mill more than half of the cadres are women. In the mill level leadership squad 42 percent of the cadres are women and among leading cadres of workshop level 62 percent are female comrades. Many of these female cadres were child laborers at one time, suffered much in the old society and therefore have a profound proletarian feeling for the Party and Chairman Mao. They work enthusiastically but find their work difficult because their cultural level is relatively low. In view of this situation, the Party committee pays great attention to helping them read and study seriously to raise their standard of theory and increase their practical work ability.

Tu Lu-yün, a section chief in this mill, was a maid servant during the old days and therefore suffered much and hated the old society deeply. After the liberation she gloriously joined the Chinese Communist Party and has been working zealously. However, as her cultural level was relatively low, she failed to grasp her study of theory firmly. Thus leading comrades of the Party committee of the mill patiently helped her to realize the significance of reading and studying seriously. Then she worked hard to read Marxist-Leninist and Chairman Mao's works. Up to the present she has already studied the "Communist Manifesto," "The State and Revolution," "On Practice" and "On Contradiction" and raised her consciousness in line struggle and in the implementation of the Party's line, guideline and policies. She is highly praised by the masses.

The present secretary of the CYL committee T'ang Huei was a child laborer. In the past she was worried about her ability and was afraid that she could not do her work well. Later, leading comrades of the Party committee held heart-to-heart talks with her several times, studied together with her Chairman Mao's teaching, "Times have changed and men and women are equal. What male comrades can do female comrades can also do" and encouraged her to put it into practice boldly. She actively led the youths to throw themselves into the three great revolutionary movements, organized them to resist corruptions by bourgeois ideology, regularly made use of rest periods to go deep into dormitories and families of young workers to hold individual heart-to-heart talks with them and warmly helped them to make progress. In order to help a youth who was relatively deeply influenced by bourgeois ideology, she repeatedly and patiently conducted deep-going and meticulous ideological education for this youth. Finally she changed this youth, raised his ideological consciousness and enabled him to join the CYL.

Hsieh Ju-hsien, chief of the spinning shop, served as a technician for many years. In the past she thought she had cultural and technical knowledge, therefore was contented with her work. But after receiving tempering and reading and study in the great proletarian cultural revolution, she realized that intellectual elements must first have a firm and correct political orientation before he could follow the road of red and expert. During the past two years or so she read through the Selected Works of Mao Tse-tung, worked hard to use Marxism, Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought to remold her world outlook, raised her line consciousness considerably and gloriously joined the Chinese Communist Party.

After joining the Party she imposed even stricter requirements on herself, read Marxist-Leninist and Chairman Mao's books seriously and actively took part in the repudiation of revisionism and rectification of the style of work. Last year she took up tutoring work in the reading class for workers in a workshop, seriously helped the workers to study Chairman Mao's works and was greatly welcomed by the workers.

As a result of their incessant raising of their consciousness in class struggle, line struggle and continuing revolution, all female cadres in the mill showed great vigor in the three great revolutionary movements and

developed the excellent situation of revolution and production together with the workers in the mill. Last year they fulfilled the mill's state plans for the production of cotton yarn and cotton cloth for the entire year ahead of schedule, increased the variety and markedly improved the quality of products. During the first two months this year they again overfulfilled state plans for cotton yarn and cotton cloth production.

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WOMEN CADRES OF NATIONAL MINORITIES

China's Women Cadres of Minority Nationalities Grow Up Quickly

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, March 9, 1973)

(Based on an NCNA dispatch from Peking dated March 8, 1973) The Party organizations at all levels in areas of minority nationalities in our country take the training and selection of women cadres of minority nationalities as an important thing in carrying out the Party's nationality policy and strengthening the building of political power in the autonomous areas of minority nationalities. Tempered in the great proletarian cultural revolution, large groups of distinguished women cadres of minority nationalities have emerged in various localities. They conscientiously read works of Marx and Lenin and Chairman Mao's works, raise their consciousness of class struggle and the line struggle, maintain close ties with the masses of the people of various nationalities, fight vigorously on the first line of the three great revolutionary movements, and lead the women of various nationalities in making contributions to socialist revolution and construction.

Women Cadres of Various Nationalities in Sinkiang Uighur Autonomous Region Actively Take Part in the Construction of Border Areas

Large groups of new women cadres have appeared during the great proletarian cultural revolution in Sinkiang Uighur Autonomous Region. At present, in this autonomous region, women cadres of such minority nationalities as Uighur, Kazakh, Khalkhaz, Tajik, Mongol, Hui and Sibo account for over 32 percent of the total number of women cadres in the autonomous region. Tempered in the great proletarian cultural revolution, the women cadres of various nationalities have greatly changed their mental outlook. Together with the men comrades, they unite with the people of various nationalities, fighting amid hardship and working vigorously to build the border areas.

In the eight hsien and one municipality directly under the jurisdiction of Ili Kazakh Autonomous Chou, women cadres of minority nationalities account for 85 percent of the women cadres among members of the Party committees at the hsien and commune levels. During the movement to criticize revisionism and rectify style of work, the Party committee of this autonomous chou and the Party organizations at various levels under it held study classes and training classes of various types to help the women cadres of minority nationalities in reading and studying conscientiously and raising their consciousness of line struggle. Tempered in struggle, many of the women cadres of minority nationalities have grown up quickly.

Cha-hei, a member of Te-k'e-ssu hsien committee, came of a family of a poor Kazakh herdsmen. She was illiterate when she was posted as a cadre. Trained many years by the Party and studying hard by her own effort, she now not only can read the newspaper but also can write essays and reports and

have built up her working ability greatly. She has accomplished with outstanding results many of the tasks assigned her by the Party.

A-i-mu-han, deputy secretary of the Party committee and deputy chairwoman of the revolutionary committee of Shu-le hsien, Kashgar district, was formerly tested in the agrarian reform and posted as a representative of the local Uighur peasants. In the past two decades and more, thanks to the Party's education, she continued to grow up. In 1971, for the purpose of improving the outlook of the countryside, she went on her own initiative to stay and work in the sixth brigade of Pa-ho-ch'i commune where conditions were difficult. There, she conscientiously made investigations and study, carried out the Party's various policies and aroused the masses to prosecute the movement to learn from Tachai. In this brigade, 80 percent of the farmland was changed into strip fields, which yielded an extra of 60,000 catties of grain in that year; a big orchard was also built, where more than 10,000 trees were planted. The plots of alkaline land of the Gobi Desert were transformed into oases. Everywhere was a scene of growing prosperity.

These outstanding women cadres, old and new, play a tremendous role in building the border region. They have become an important force in building the political power of the autonomous region.

Yenpien Korean Autonomous Chou, Kirin Province, Vigorously Train Women Cadres of Minority Nationalities

The leadership of Yenpien Korean Autonomous Chou, Kirin Province, actively trains and boldly uses women cadres of minority nationalities. Since January last year, more than 1,300 outstanding Korean women cadres have been promoted to the Party committees and the revolutionary committees at all levels in this autonomous chou. At present, 70 percent of the women cadres and above the commune level in this autonomous chou are of the Korean nationality. The Party committee of this autonomous chou regularly organizes them to study Chairman Mao's writings on women's work and to criticize the revisionist fallacies pushed by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type. The Party committee and the revolutionary committee also hold a study class specially for the women cadres. The secretary of the chou Party committee comes to make reports in this class and helps them in studying works of Marx and Lenin and Chairman Mao's works. The Party organizations at all levels under the autonomous chou authority also hold study classes generally, which are attended by more than 3,000 Korean women cadres. Thanks to the Party's vigorous training, many of the women cadres grow up very quickly.

Ts'ui Chin-yu, a woman leader of Hsinfeng brigade in the outskirts of Yenchi municipality, was formerly a housewife. Trained by the Party, she has made very fast progress. She arouses the women of the whole brigade to take an active part in collective productive labor, turning them into a fresh force of this brigade in learning from Tachai in agriculture. Together with the men commune members, these women vigorously carry out scientific experiments, creating results of stable and high yields for the past years

running. This brigade has become an advanced unit in this autonomous chou in learning from Tachai in agriculture.

Chin T'ai-jan, secretary of the Party branch of Chienchin brigade, Lotzukou commune, Wangch'ing hsien, is an educated young woman who came from the city. In the countryside, she learns humbly from the poor and lower-middle peasants and unites with the broad masses of women to take an active part in the three great revolutionary movements, thereby raising her ideological consciousness very quickly. She has the honor of joining the Chinese Communist Party. After being posted as secretary of the Party branch of Ch'ienchin brigade, she got together with other cadres of the brigade to lead the masses to change this brigade's backward outlook through self-reliance and hard struggle. This brigade ranked among the advanced in the hsien-wide campaign to learn from Tachai in agriculture. Later, she was elected a member of the standing committee of the Party committee of the autonomous chou and was posted as deputy chairman of the chou revolutionary committee.

Women Cadres of Minority Nationalities in Yunnan Province Unite with Women of Various Nationalities To Play the Role of "Half the Sky"

In Yunnan Province where people of 21 minority nationalities live, the ranks of women cadres of minority nationalities continue to grow up and strengthen. There are more than 7,000 women cadres of minority nationalities in the whole province. At present, the various minority nationalities in Yunnan, such as Lisu, Hani, T'ai, Tibet, Yi, Miao, Yao, Pai, Nu, Wa, Lahu, Nahsi, Chingpo, Pulang, Ach'ang, Pumi, Tulung and Penglung, have women cadres of their own nationalities.

Party organizations at all levels in Yunnan Province pay close attention to training and selecting women cadres of minority nationalities. Party organizations of many localities have formed a system governing regular checking up on these women cadres. Large groups of women cadres of minority nationalities have been placed in leading posts at and under the hsien level. Many of the women cadres of minority nationalities have been selected and promoted to the leading posts at the levels of the autonomous chou, district and province.

To raise the consciousness of class struggle and line struggle of the women cadres of minority nationalities, the Party organizations at all levels in Yunnan Province pay attention to admitting the women cadres of minority nationalities into the study classes and reading classes they run for the cadres, and some of them also hold study classes specially for the women cadres of minority nationalities. Through study, the women cadres of minority nationalities raise their political consciousness and build up their working ability. They have played their role in the three great revolutionary movements.

Teng Mei-yuan, a Yao woman leader of Liangtzu production team in Hok'ou Yao Autonomous Hsien, formerly thought that she belonged to a low cultural level and had poor working ability, so she was not confident enough in doing

leadership work. After study, she plucked up her revolutionary spirit, actively led the masses in carrying out the movement to learn from Tachai and last year, built canals totalling 7 kilometers long, reclaimed more than 20 mow of farmland and built self-reliantly the first hydroelectric power station. As a result, grain output of this production team increased by a big margin.

During her stay in a production brigade, Chang Lo-ch'iung, deputy secretary of Hungho hsien committee and a Hani woman cadre, organized the cadres and the masses to carry out the Party's policy conscientiously, thereby arousing the enthusiasm of the commune members for socialism. She was welcomed by the masses.

Many of the women cadres of minority nationalities also lead the masses to change outdated habits and customs in the light of the conditions of the border areas inhabited by people of minority nationalities. The women cadres of the T'ai nationality take the lead in breaking down the convention that "women do not collect night-soil," and those of the Yi nationality also go in the fore to discard the old habit that "women do not till the land." These changes have emancipated productive forces, brought the women into play as "half the sky" and promoted the development of agricultural production.

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MINING

Have Faith and Rely Firmly on the Majority of the People

- In the criticism of revisionism and rectification of the style of work, the Party committee of Nant'ung Mining Administrative Bureau in Chungking maintains investigation and study, and by summing up advanced experiences from the people, uses them to direct work in the whole area

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, March 10, 1973)

(NCNA dispatch from Chengtu) Leading members of the Party committee of Nant'ung Mining Administrative Bureau in Chungking, by consistently going deep among the masses for investigation and study and enthusiastically summing up advanced experience from the people, use them to direct work in the whole area and to stimulate the development of revolution and production.

In the course of criticizing revisionism and rectifying style of work, the Party committee of Nant'ung Mining Administrative Bureau has studied seriously such works of Marx and Lenin as well as writings of Chairman Mao as "Materialism and Empirio-Criticism" and "On Practice," and in conjunction with the criticism of the idealist transcendentalism pushed by swindlers of Liu Shao-ch'i's type, further realized that separation from reality would leave them empty headed and separation from the masses would cut off their hearing, and only by doing work in accordance with the materialist theory of reflection could they implement better Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and do various work well.

For the whole of last year, aside from stepping outside for meetings, the standing members of the Party committee spent on an average about half their time going deep into the basic level to carry out deep and meticulous investigation and study work in mines and shafts belonging to the bureau. After arriving at the bureau for only slightly more than three months, the new secretary of the Party committee went to the basic level for over two months. Many of the old workers praised, "Our leading member is not the type who sits down and gives instructions, but he works and gives instructions."

In recent years, there has been a definite development in coal production under this bureau. However, the volume was unstable and fluctuated all the time. In the investigation and study, the Party committee of the bureau discovered that the main cause for this condition was due to one-sidedness in the thinking of the leadership. In the past, they only paid attention to increasing coal production by increasing work areas or carrying out high-yield assault drives without attaching importance to raising the unit area output of the excavation areas.

For the sake of solving this problem, the Party committee of the bureau immediately adopted measures to place the main point of work of Party organizations at various levels on the excavation teams and the work areas, grasped vigorously to ideo-political work and production management work on

the excavation front, and promoted at the same time more than 200 outstanding old workers to reinforce the leading bodies of various excavation teams. The broad masses of workers and cadres all looked upon raising the unit area output in the excavation work area as an important effort in implementing the general line of the Party for socialist construction, and by bringing the part of subjective initiative of the people into play, scored good results. In 1972, under almost similar working conditions the monthly output in each work area of the bureau showed an average increase of 384 tons over that of 1971.

In the course of carrying out in-depth investigation and study, leading members of the Party committee of Nant'ung Mining Administrative Bureau has paid special attention to the grasping of typical models and setting up of examples, and made use of these advanced experiences from the people to educate the people and to give impetus to work.

Last year, in their investigation and study, they summed up the advanced experiences of three shafts and six excavations teams, and by such means as calling on-the-spot meetings and holding exhibitions, popularized them in a big way in the whole bureau and enabled the increase production and practice economy movement to keep on developing in depth. In April last year, the Party committee of the bureau discovered that the No. 4 shaft of the bureau was better at keeping to the fore in excavation and at handling relations in excavation, and called a special on-the-spot meeting to popularize the experience. Since then, leading members of various mines and shafts have personally taken a hand in organizing high-speed excavation teams and enabled new records in tunnelling to keep on being established. Last year, the target for tunnelling of the whole bureau was fulfilled ahead of schedule, and not only was the year's production guaranteed, but 27 work areas were prepared for the production of 1973.

The conscientious change in leadership style by the Party committee of Nant'ung Mining Administrative Bureau has spurred the activism of the broad masses of workers and people in the whole bureau and stimulated the development of revolution and production. In this January, by grasping tunnelling work firmly, they scored another new achievement.

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RURAL WOMAN CADRE

East China Village Woman Cadre

(NCNA-English - Hofei, Mar. 9, 1973)

chin tsui-chen, deputy secretary of the suburbs party committee of hofei, capital of east china's anhwei province, has been a rural leading cadre for over 20 years. she maintains close ties with the peasants by joining them in farm work while giving leadership.

chin tsui-chen, now 47 years old, took part in revolutionary activities when she was only 12 under the leadership of the local underground party organization. she carried grain and other things to the guerrillas at the risk of her life. she joined the communist party of china in 1946, and was later sent to school. after she became a leading cadre, the party often assigned veteran cadres to help her sum up experience and improve work.

in response to chairman mao's great call "in agriculture, learn from tachai" issued in 1964, chin tsui-chen moved to the wulikuai production brigade in the suburbs of hofei. the natural conditions there were very poor, the 80 hectares of farmland being scattered over 48 hillocks with very little water. together with the other cadres and commune members, she mapped out a plan to improve the rolling land. they levelled the hillocks and filled in depressions. some 14 hectares of farmland were turned into paddy fields. the production brigade got a good harvest of grain that year, averaging six tons per hectare.

in accordance with chairman mao's teaching of "going deeply into problems of one place, then applying the experience gained there in all other places", chin tsui-chen and other leading cadres spread the experience of the wulikuai production brigade throughout the suburbs. as a result, 132 electric pumping stations have been built in the suburbs in the past few years. ninety per cent of the farmland is irrigated. some 1,300 hectares of dry land have been transformed into paddy fields. in 1972, grain output of the suburbs averaged 7.5 tons per hectare and that of the wulikuai brigade, 12 tons per hectare.

chin tsui-chen works very hard and always goes wherever the difficulties are greatest. after a big storm hit hsiangyang commune in 1969, she worked day and night with the commune members digging ditches to drain off water. in the past two years, she often went to the vegetable-growing communes and worked with the cadres and commune members to devise methods for increasing output and variety.

she is concerned about the well-being of the commune members. she often calls at their homes to help them solve difficulties.

WOMEN WORKERS

Welfare Services for Peking Women Textile Workers

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 9, 1973)

to ensure the women workers good welfare services, a vice-chairman of the revolutionary committee in each of peking's three cotton mills is in charge of the work in this field. two thirds of the 17,000 workers in these mills in the eastern suburbs are women.

the vice-chairman of the no. 2 cotton mill says: "chairman mao instructed us to be concerned at all times with the well-being of the masses. attention to the life of the workers is a principle of our socialist system." a sum equals to 5.5 per cent of the annual payroll of each mill is appropriated to cover welfare costs. the fund is used to run canteens, creches, kindergartens, bath houses and barber shops, and to subsidize the workers' housing rent and other welfare expenditure. this is apart from the medical expenditure covered by state.

the welfare services release the women workers from many domestic chores and enable a growing number of women to take part in production on a large scale.

most of the workers live in housing estates built by the mills. stores, groceries, restaurants, a bank, a post office, canteens, clinics, schools, creches and other services are nearby. a worker only takes a few minutes to go from her or his home to the place of work, to the nearest canteen, or to send children to the nearest creche or kindergarten.

the whole place is a well-organized community. since production goes on round the clock in three shifts, the canteens, creches and other services arrange their hours for the convenience of the workers.

the canteens are open a total of eight hours a day and serve four hot meals in the course of 24 hours. apart from the central canteen in each mill, there are four smaller ones close to the workshops so the workers on all shifts are ensured hot food during work breaks. the menu always includes rice, around 12 flour-based dishes and several hot kinds of food. everything is sold at the costs of the raw material, the wages of the kitchen staff and maintenance covered by subsidies. a worker can eat well for 12 to 15 yuan a month.

protection of women workers and children

each mill has its own creche and kindergarten. together, the three mills care for more than 1,000 children. the creches and kindergartens have neat, clean large rooms. a woman can put her baby in the creche as soon as her 56-day maternity leave ends. she has the option of putting the baby in for the day, by the work week, or vary the schedule as her work shift changes. she is given time out to nurse her baby twice in every eight-hour shift until the baby reaches one year old.

the nursery fee, apart from the cost of the child's food, ranges from 1.5 to 2.5 yuan per child per month. after kindergarten, the child can go to the nearby primary school.

last year hundreds of women textile workers had babies. during the maternity leave of 56 days, they drew full pay. many women who worked in capitalist mills before liberation recall that in those days a woman worker lost her job if she was away from work just a few days after giving birth. one woman has a vivid memory of a fellow-worker who had come back after childbirth without having adequate rest, fainting on the floor with a hemorrhage.

workers guaranteed against illness and old age

the workers are entitled to free medical care and have to pay only half of the medical expenses for members of their families.

each mill has a hospital equipped with an x-ray machine and equipment for physio-therapy and acupuncture. the workers also have access to several big hospitals in the city assigned to treat them. retired workers also enjoy free medical care.

yeh ah-ling of the no. 2 mill, now 53, retired on pension two years ago. soon after a tumour was discovered in her abdomen which was removed in peking's biggest hospital for women. all medical expenses were paid by the state. she had to pay only for her meals during the 30-day hospitalization.

yeh ah-ling's mother was a textile worker before liberation. due to the low pay, bad air in the workshop and the 12-hour drudgery a day, her mother contracted tuberculosis of the lung. she never asked for time off when she ran a temperature for fear of being dismissed. she continued working as long as she could stand. too poor to see a doctor, she died at home when she was just over 30.

yeh ah-ling said that she herself entered a cotton mill when she was only eight years old. she was so low paid and ill fed that she was emaciated and often felt weak and dizzy. she once went begging along the streets. "had it not been for our country's liberation, i would have died somewhere, like my mother, long ago," she remarked.

yeh ah-ling now receives a monthly pension of 51 yuan, equivalent to 70 per cent of her wage at the time of retirement. she lives with her husband and two children and her mother-in-law. her husband is a skilled worker in a tientsin steel rolling mill. stable and low food prices, minimal rent and the labour insurance benefits ensure the family a comfortable life and bank savings.

APPLIED MATHEMATICS

Noted Chinese Mathematician Helps Workers Solve Technical Problems

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 9, 1973)

noted chinese mathematician professor hua lo-keng has in the past few years toured many places in china to pass on a quick method of seeking the best technical solution, while learning from the workers, peasants and soldiers. requiring the fewest number of experiments to reach the best solution in production and scientific research, this mathematical method has enabled many factories and mines increase output, improve quality and lower the consumption of raw material without adding manpower or equipment.

professor hua lo-keng explains the method in a simple language to the workers so that they can grasp and use it. more than one million people have heard his reports all over the country. one lecture he gave in central china's hupeh province was attended by 126,000 people.

a popular pamphlet he wrote on the method has been reprinted in many industrial cities.

the method is being applied to a wide range of problems, from technical breakthroughs to tailoring where it is necessary to determine the optimum length of thread a sewing machine should keep at the needle in sewing on buttons.

the workers at a small tannery in kwangchow first thought that the quick method was beyond their understanding. but after working with the method for some time, they were able to solve an old problem in treating pigskins. they can remove all the bristles and keep the pigskin intact by finding out the optimum ratio between soda and water and the optimum temperature of the soda water.

a workshop run by some former housewives produced soap with soda contained in the waste water discharged by a chemical plant. after applying the method, they were able to utilize the fats in the waste water as well, greatly reducing the cost of production.

hua lo-keng works hard on his tours. as soon as he arrived in the steel centre of anshan last autumn, he went immediately to the workshops. he talked with veteran machine tool operators to find out how they got on with the method and help them sum up experience. after seeing him produce matches from his pocket to illustrate an explanation, a worker said: "we welcome scientists like him."

his visit to anshan triggered off an upsurge in studying and applying the method by mining, sintering, metallurgical, rolling and machine-repairing workers. good results on 1,400 items have been achieved.

professor hua lo-keng said: "a scientific experimental mass movement on such a scale is possible only by following chairman mao's mass line. only after studying marxism-leninism and chairman mao's works did i begin to understand whom an intellectual should serve and why he should integrate with the workers and peasants. so i walked out of the classrooms and the research centre to learn from the masses and to serve them with my knowledge. through my contacts with the masses, i have a deeper understanding of the truth 'the people, and the people alone, are the motive force in the making of world history.'"

when professor hua lo-keng was given a document appointing him a technical adviser on his visit to the tacking oilfield, he was moved. he said: "i feel it a tremendous honour that the workers should praise my services given them."

RURAL MEDICAL SERVICE

City Medical College Graduate Serves Tibetan Herdsmen

(NCNA-English Chengtu, Mar. 10, 1973)

wu ting-hsiu, a young woman doctor, has been whole-heartedly serving the tibetan herdsmen in a mountain pastureland in szechwan province for several years.

a city-dweller since childhood, she graduated from chungking medical college in 1969 and volunteered to work in the countryside. she has since worked in the clinic of the yuko pastoral area of the kantse tibetan autonomous chou. she faced many difficulties in her daily life and work, but was able to surmount them with courage as a result of help by the party organization.

as she could not speak tibetan, she learned from the herdsmen and studied hard. she wrote down words and memorized them. she was soon able to talk to the herdsmen in simple sentences.

she then learned to ride a horse because that was the only way she could make calls in the mountain. she fell from horseback on several occasions but she persisted without complaining. when she called on poor and lower-middle herdsmen at their homes to treat them, the tibetans would put her up and feed her and she would join them in their work. in this way she and the tibetan herdsmen forged profound friendship.

one winter day in 1970, wu ting-hsiu covered 40 kilometres on horseback, going along mountain trails in a snowstorm for eight hours. at midnight she arrived at the home of a woman commune member who was in difficult labour. the doctor started treatment immediately although she was tired and cold. she found that the baby was very big and in the wrong position and decided to send the woman to hospital. before setting out she gave the patient an injection to alleviate her pain. they crossed mountains and ridges in bitter cold and sent the patient to the county hospital. she did not leave until the baby was safely delivered and the mother was out of danger. her deeds touched the masses and they praised her as "a good doctor sent by chairman mao".

she is painstaking in her work and has made rapid progress in the past few years. now, she is competent in treating diseases, doing surgical stitching and bone setting and performing some major operations. a tibetan woman was sent to the clinic last july, badly wounded on her head. doctor wu promptly sewed up the wounds. it was successful and the woman soon recovered.

while treating the herdsmen at their homes, she spread medical knowledge, including the use of traditional chinese herbal medicines. she has helped train 24 medical workers.

LOCAL INDUSTRY

Small Workshops Flourish in East China City

(NCNA-English Nanking, Mar. 10, 1973)

output of nanking's 500 small workshops that were started chiefly by former housewives now matches the city's total industrial output on the eve of liberation in 1949. they turn out over 1,000 varieties of products, ranging from electric meters, machinery and radio parts to plastics.

inspired by the party's general line of "going all out, aiming high and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism", housewives and other residents in this east china city undertook to establish large numbers of small industrial undertakings in 1958 and the following years to help speed up the country's industrial growth.

many of the workshops were started in small houses in lanes. they have grown steadily in size and improved their equipment. seventy of them are now sizable shops staffed with 200 to 500 workers each. seventyfive per cent of the workers in these workshops are women. women cadres hold leading positions at all levels.

one small workshop produced only simple meters in 1970 when it was first set up by 30 housewives. it sent workers to learn from a nearby electric meters factory, and used discarded machines and scraps from the larger factories to make its own equipment in the spirit of self-reliance. it now turns out 120,000 electric meters a year in addition to spare parts. the 150 workers, including 130 women, have mostly become skilled workers.

a shop making leather shoes and canvass bags set up by a group of women began trial-producing glass fibre during the great proletarian cultural revolution when the women heard that the product was urgently needed. the crucible for making glass fibre

is generally made of rare metals. with the help of technicians and veteran workers from other departments, the women workers succeeded in making crucibles with clay to turn out glass fibre. the workshop now makes 130,000 tons of glass fibre and 40,000 tons of glass fibre cloth a month as well as products made of glass fibre reinforced plastics.

there were two workshops with a total of over 100 women workers in the yichiangmen area of the city before 1966. since 1970, 600 housewives have taken to industrial production under the leadership of the local party organization. they now ran 16 workshops processing grain and making meters, hardware, machinery, plastics, embroidered articles and other products.

the party organizations pay great attention to raising the political understanding and educational level of the women workers. the latter organize themselves into study groups and attend spare-time courses opened by the workshops.

SPRING FARMING

Busy Preparations for Spring Farming in North China

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 10, 1973)

busy preparations for spring farming are now in full swing in the vast countryside of northern china. rural cadres and commune members are putting finishing touches to new water conservancy projects, levelling land, carting manure to the fields and repairing farm machines and implements. sowing of early crops has already started in some areas.

chen yung-kuei, party branch secretary of the tachai brigade, national pace-setter in agriculture, told the cadres and members of the brigade last autumn: "there was a drought this year. there might be a drought in 1973 too. we must make ourselves prepared against it. starting from now on, we must make preparations for the spring farming next year." since last winter, the cadres and members of the brigade have continued to display the spirit of hard struggle and carried on their water conservancy work. they continued to

combine the small terraced plots scattered on the slopes into bigger ones and turn them into irrigated farmland.

about 60 per cent of the labour force in the countryside of shansi province, where the tachai brigade is located, has been engaged in water conservancy work since last winter. that includes building new reservoirs, opening big canals and sinking new wells. by now more than 18,000 projects have been finished and over 46,000 hectares of irrigated land added.

about 3,300 new wells have been sunk and 40,000 hectares of land levelled in the countryside around peking in the past few months. while irrigating and top-dressing the winter wheat, the cadres and commune members in the peking area are making busy preparations for spring sowing, from seed selection to repairing farm tools. the vegetable growing communes are taking measures to ensure ample supplies of fresh vegetables in the coming months.

more than one million people are engaged in spring farming in the shihchiachuang region of hopei province, where a bumper harvest was gathered last year despite a severe drought. more than 9,000,000 people have worked on water control projects in honan province in the past few months. by now they have completed more than 48,000 projects, added many new terraced fields and levelled land over 300,000 hectares.

great efforts have also been made to build water control projects in the livestock raising provinces and autonomous regions of inner mongolia, kansu, chinghai, ningsia and sinkiang. kansu province has extended its irrigated area by 16,000 hectares since last october. inner mongolia has sunk more new wells, built many pumping stations and dug a total of more than 5,000 kilometres of canals and ditches in the past few months. good strains of spring wheat, sorghum and maize have been introduced into inner mongolia for popularization.

in the northernmost province of heilungkiang where the temperature is still 20 to 30 degrees below zero, commune members are transporting manure to the snow-covered fields. the province has collected 20 per cent more manure for spring farming than last year. people are busy sinking new wells and irrigating winter crops in liaoning, and kirin provinces despite severe cold.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND BURMA

Kuo Mo-jo Meets Burmese Journalists Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 9, 1973)

kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, met with all members of the burmese journalists delegation led by u ba kyaw here this morning. they had a friendly talk.

present at the meeting were burmese ambassador to china u thein maung and his wife.

also present were leading members of peking press organizations, including teng kang, chin chao, chen chun and chiang cheng-tsung.

CHINA AND BURUNDI

Chinese Vice Foreign Minister Meets Burundi Charge d'Affaires A.I.

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 9, 1973)

vice-foreign minister ho ying today met andre yanda, charge d'affaires ad interim of the embassy of the republic of burundi in china.

CHINA AND CHAD

Charge d'Affaires A.I. of Chinese Embassy in Chad Leaves for Post

(NCNA-English - Peking, Mar. 10, 1973)

lo chin, charge d'affaires ad interim of the embassy of the people's republic of china in the republic of chad, left peking by air today for fort-lamy to take his post.

CHINA AND CHILE

Chinese Diplomat Gives Reception for Chilean Government Delegation

(NCNA-English Santiago, Mar. 8, 1973)

ting hao, chinese charge d'affaires ad interim in chile, gave a reception in the embassy last evening in honour of the chilean government delegation led by foreign minister clodomiro almeyda who had just returned here from a visit to china.

present at the reception were foreign minister almeyda and his wife; ernesto torrealba, executive secretary of the executive secretariat of foreign economic relations of the foreign ministry, and his wife, and other members of the delegation.

also present were alfonso inostroza, president of the central bank of chile, and other high ranking officials of the foreign ministry.

the reception proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere. the host and guests repeatedly proposed toasts to the development of the friendly relations between the governments and people of both countries.

CHINA AND CUBA

Chinese Women's Basketball Team Arrives in Cuba

(NCNA-English Havana, Mar. 9, 1973)

a chinese women's basketball team led by lu ting and chen wen-pin arrived here last evening for the 1973 international women's basketball game.

welcoming them at the airport were mario riva, director, and mario rodriguez escalona, deputy director, of the international relations department of the cuban national institute of sports, physical education and recreation, as well as andres keiser, president of the cuban federation of basketball.

representatives of the chinese residents in cuba were present at the airport.

chinese ambassador to cuba chang teh-chun was also present at the airport.

a korean women's basketball team arrived here by the same plane for the same international women's basketball game.

CHINA AND ECUADOR

Chinese Trade Delegation Leaves Ecuador for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 10, 1973)

the delegation of the chinese council for the promotion of trade led by li chuan, vice-president of the council, left quito for home on march 7 after concluding a friendly visit to ecuador, according to a report from the ecuadorian capital.

seeing the delegation off at the airport were jorge chiriboga, foreign trade advisor, marcero fernandez, deputy director of protocol, and jose piedrahita, first secretary, of the foreign ministry, as well as other officials of the foreign ministry and the ministry of industry, commerce and integration.

the delegation arrived in quito on february 23 at the invitation of the ecuadorian government. during its stay there, it was received by ecuadorian foreign minister antonio lucio paredes and minister of industry, commerce and integration francisco rosales. it held talks with the ecuadorian government delegation led by deputy foreign minister jaime moncayo on the promotion of trade relations between the two countries. it also made contacts with ecuadorians of the economic and trade circles.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Liao Cheng-chih, Yang Chi Fete Japanese Hokusai Fine Arts Exhibition Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 9, 1973)

liao cheng-chih, president of the china-japan friendship association, and yang chi, vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, gave a banquet here this evening to welcome the japanese hokusai fine arts exhibition delegation. delegation head is mikio mizuta, diet member of the japanese liberal democratic party and former minister of finance; deputy head is jiro enjoji, director of the nippon keizai shimbun; and secretary-general is norio shirato, permanent director of the japan-china cultural exchange association.

the delegation arrived in peking yesterday evening to hold a hokusai fine arts exhibition and pay a friendly visit.

present at the banquet were yoshitoshi munekata, counsellor of the japanese embassy here, and other japanese friends in peking.

also present were leading members of organizations concerned and personages from fine arts circles including chang hsiang-shan, teng kang, sun ping-hua, wang hsiao-yun, shao yu and ku yuan.

hosts and guests toasted the constant development of the friendship between the chinese and japanese people and of cultural exchange between the two countries.

Delegation of Japanese Cultural Circles Leaves Shanghai for Hangchow

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Mar. 9, 1973)

the delegation of japanese cultural circles with zenmaro toki as the leader and yasuzi toita as the deputy leader wound up its friendly visit here and left for hangchow by train this evening.

present at the railway station to see it off were chang chen-ya, a standing committee member of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee, and sheng shu-shan, a leading member of the shanghai branch of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries.

the japanese friends arrived here on the 7th. they visited the shanghai machine tools plant, lu hsun's former residence, cultural and educational institutions and a new housing estate. they were given a warm welcome by the local people.

hsu ching-hsien, vice-chairman of the municipal revolutionary committee, met them and gave a banquet in their honour.

CHINA AND NORTH KOREA

Pyongyang Goodwill Delegation of Korea Leaves Changsha for Shanghai

(NCNA-English Changsha, Mar. 10, 1973)

the pyongyang municipal goodwill delegation of the democratic people's republic of korea led by li chang in, vice-chairman of the pyongyang municipal administrative committee, flew off here for shanghai today in the company of liu shao-wen, secretary of the peking municipal committee of the chinese communist party.

the visitors arrived here from peking on march 8. they made a trip to shaoshan, home village of the chinese people's great leader chairman mao. hundreds of shaoshan people waved flowers, beat drums and gongs, sang and danced, and shouted slogans to greet the korean comrades-in-arms.

accompanied by ma ming-hsi, vice-chairman of the shaoshan area revolutionary committee, the korean comrades viewed chairman mao's birthplace and the exhibition hall attached to it. they were photographed in front of chairman mao's former house.

the pyongyang delegation also visited places where chairman mao conducted revolutionary activities in his youth, including the hunan provincial no. 1 teachers institute and chingshuitang -- site of the former hunan regional committee of the chinese communist party. they saw a theatrical performance presented by local artists.

the visiting delegation was honoured at a banquet thursday evening given by the c.p.c. changsha municipal committee and the municipal revolutionary committee. shang tzu-chin, vice-chairman of the hunan provincial revolutionary committee, was present. ching lin, first secretary of the c.p.c. changsha municipal committee and chairman of the municipal revolutionary committee, and delegation leader li chang in made toasts to the constant development and consolidation of the militant friendship and revolutionary unity sealed in blood between the chinese and korean people.

upon its arrival and departure, the korean delegation was greeted and seen off at the airport by comrades shang tzu-chin and ching lin as well as more than 1,000 local people.

CHINA AND NORTH VIETNAM

DRVN Foreign Minister Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 10, 1973)

the delegation of the government of the democratic republic of viet nam to the international conference on viet nam, led by foreign minister nguyen duy trinh, arrived here by special plane this afternoon on its way home from paris.

it was greeted at the airport by chinese foreign minister chi peng-fei, and deputy director of the asian affairs department liang feng and deputy director of the protocol department kao chien-chung, of the foreign ministry.

on hand were d.r.v.n. ambassador to china ngo thuyen, ambassador of the republic of south viet nam to china nguyen van quang, and officials of the d.r.v.n. and r.s.v.n. embassies here; and

hungarian ambassador to china godor ferenc and polish ambassador to china franciszek stachowiak.

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Romanian Cultural Delegation Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 10, 1973)

a romanian cultural delegation arrived in peking by air this afternoon on a friendly visit to china at the invitation of the cultural group under the state council.

leader of the delegation is dumitru popescu, member of the executive committee of the central committee of the romanian communist party, member of the secretariat of the r.c.p. central committee and chairman of the council of socialist culture and education of romania, and deputy leader is mihnea gheorghiu, member of the r.c.p. central committee and president of the academy of social and political sciences of romania. members of the delegation are laurentiu fulga, first vice-chairman of the romanian writers' union, stefan pascu, alternate member of the r.c.p. central committee, member of the academy of social and political sciences of romania and rector of cluj university, and constantin matei, alternate member of the r.c.p. central committee and deputy head of a department of the r.c.p. central committee.

romanian ambassador to china nicolae gavrilescu arrived aboard the same plane.

the romanian comrades were greeted at the airport by yao wen-yuan, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china, wu teh, member of the c.p.c. central committee and head of the cultural group under the state council, keng piao, member of the c.p.c. central committee and head of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee, liu hsien-chuan, member of the c.p.c. central committee and deputy head of the cultural group, shih shao-hua, alternate member of the c.p.c.

central committee and member of the cultural group, and leading members of other departments concerned chih chun, chou pei-yuan, liu ching-tang, wang chen, wang ming-hsiu and wang liang-chih.

iosif chivu, charge d'affaires ad interim of the romanian embassy in peking, and diplomatic officials of the embassy were present.

when the romanian cultural delegation left bucharest on march 7, it was seen off at the airport by cornel burtica, member of the executive committee and member of the secretariat of the r.c.p. central committee, and chang hai-feng, chinese ambassador to romania.

CHINA AND SPAIN

Joint Communique of Government of People's Republic of China and Government of Spanish State on Establishment of Diplomatic Relations Between China and Spain

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 10, 1973)

the government of the people's republic of china and the government of the spanish state have decided to establish diplomatic relations at the level of embassies as from march 9, 1973 and to exchange ambassadors within three months.

the two governments will maintain their diplomatic relations in conformity with the principles of mutual respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, non-interference in each other's internal affairs and equality and mutual benefit.

the government of the spanish state recognizes the government of the people's republic of china as the sole legal government of china and acknowledges the position of the chinese government that taiwan is a province of the people's republic of china, and has decided to abolish its official representation in taiwan before april 10, 1973.

the government of the people's republic of china and the government of the spanish state will, on the basis of equality and mutual benefit and in conformity with international law and practice, provide each other with all necessary assistance for the establishment of the embassies and accommodation for their members as well as for the performance of their functions in their respective capitals.

(signed) huang chen

ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the people's republic of china to the republic of france

(signed) pedro cortina y mauri

ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the spanish state to the republic of france

paris, march 9, 1973

SURVEY OF CHINA MAINLAND PRESS

March 22, 1973 No. 5339

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* NATIONAL *
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REMOLDING OF INTELLECTUALS

Firmly Follow the Road of Integration With Workers and Peasants

- In the criticize-revisionism and rectification campaign, the Party committee of the Hydrobiology Research Institute of Hupeh Province strengthens line education for scientific and research personnel, thus enabling them to play a positive role in socialist construction

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, March 11, 1973)

(NCNA dispatch from Wuhan, March 10, 1973) In the criticize-revisionism and rectification campaign, the Party committee of the Hydrobiology Research Institute of Hupeh Province leads its scientific and research personnel in the serious study of works of Marx and Lenin and Chairman Mao, and conducts ideological and political line education for their benefit. Their consciousness of following the road of integration with workers and peasants is raised continuously. A better and better job is being made of the revolutionary work and scientific and research work of the whole institute.

The Hydrobiology Research Institute of Hupeh Province is engaged exclusively in hydrobiological studies involving groups of fresh-water fish, algae, etc. The number of scientific and research staff makes up over 80 percent of the personnel of the whole institute. In the criticize-revisionism and rectification campaign, the Party committee of the research institute organizes scientific and research personnel to read and study seriously and criticize the revisionist line of swindlers of Liu Shao-ch'i's type. The scientific and research personnel are helped to straighten out the relations between politics and professional work. Meanwhile, by organizing them into "May 7" sub-detachments, they are sent in separate groups over different periods deep into the midst of factories and rural villages to receive re-education

from workers and poor and lower-middle peasants. They join the masses in conducting scientific experiments. Splendid results are achieved.

Through summing up experience, both positive and negative, many scientific and research personnel have raised their consciousness of implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. They more firmly follow the road of integration with workers and peasants. In the past under the poisonous influence of the revisionist line, a research worker confined himself indoors studying the white-head and white-mouth disease (白头白嘴) of grass carps. On the basis of studies of a small number of sick fish specimens, he one-sidedly held that this kind of disease was caused by the parasitic ch'e-lun worm (车轮虫) and went on to record this in "The Breeding of Fresh-Water Fish in China."

Some cadres and breeding workers of aquatic products departments based fish disease prevention and treatment on this conclusion and got no results. They lodged a complaint. Later, this research worker joined a "May 7" sub-detachment. He headed for a breeding ground to join the workers and poor and lower-middle peasants in seeking a solution to this fish disease problem. This time he humbly learned from the masses. Through studying such a fish disease and conducting many treatment tests, he at last found that the white-head and white-mouth disease of the grass carp was caused by bacteria and not by the parasitic ch'e-lun worm. He also found a way to prevent such a fish disease. This research worker said with feeling, "Only by getting involved in production practice can we rectify erroneous ideas incompatible with industrial and agricultural needs and divorced from production practice."

From 1954, a fish disease research group of this institute started studying the prevention and treatment of fish intestinal catarrh (鱼肠管炎). A total of eleven years was spent in the effort without any results achieved. Last year, the group joined a "May 7" sub-detachment. Together with the poor and lower-middle peasants, group members seriously summed up mass experience in treating the disease with medicinal herbs. Fruitful results were scored very rapidly.

In the course of integration with the worker-peasant masses, the scientific and research personnel of this institute have undergone a tremendous change in their spiritual outlook. They continuously called into play their positive role in socialist construction. To help factories solve the problem of industrial piping being clogged with fresh-water plants, the research personnel of the Polluted Water Ecological Research Group of the Second Research Office perseveringly joined the workers in investigating and studying the living habits, breeding and development of this kind of fresh-water plant life. On several occasions, they dived into ice-cold river water to collect specimens and crawled into choking and foul-smelling industrial pipes to make observations. Through laboratory breeding and multiplication, they at last cleared up the life history of the plants in question and the features of its genesis and breeding and the law of its multiplication. Effective elimination measures were adopted with the weak links in the plant's life cycle taken into consideration. The results of this research provided scientific data for the prevention of fresh-water plant clogging of our industrial piping systems.

From 1971 the research personnel of this research institute joined the workers and poor and lower-middle peasants in unfolding scientific and experimental activities. In succession, production units were helped on 100-odd occasions to solve urgent problems of production. Due to the integration of theory and practice, the institute is full of life and constantly presents irregular academic reports of various kinds. This stimulated the progress of scientific and research work. For two years, 24 important research assignments undertaken by them were fulfilled according to plan. For research results in many cases, an advanced level was achieved.

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AGRICULTURE AND INDUSTRY

Correctly Handle the Relations Among Agriculture, Light Industry and Heavy Industry and Devote Proper Efforts

- The district of Foshan seriously carries out the guideline of "Taking agriculture as the foundation and industry as the leading factor"

A good harvest in agriculture was reaped last year in the whole district and the national economy shows rapid growth

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, March 12, 1973)

(Based on an NCNA report from Canton) The Party committee of the Administrative District of Foshan, Kwangtung Province, thoroughly implements the guideline of "taking agriculture as the foundation and industry as the leading factor" and correctly handles the relations among agriculture, light industry and heavy industry. Various lines of business and trades are organized and placed into the orbit of taking agriculture as the foundation in order to tackle agriculture well, strengthen agriculture and stimulate the rapid growth of the national economy.

In 1972, though hit by such natural calamities as insect pests, waterlogging, typhoons, etc., the district of Foshan chalked up a good grain harvest, with per-mow output exceeding 900 catties. The main economic crops showed big-margin increases. Compared with 1971, sugar cane output of the district ranked first in the whole province, registering an increase of 32.7 percent, peanuts output an increase of 21.4 percent and jute production an increase of 39 percent. Silkworm cocoons, Chinese fan-palm, bananas and other products chalked up different increases. Bumper harvests of economic crops provided more raw materials for light industry. In 1972, electric power, chemical fertilizer, cement, agricultural machinery and other industries in the whole district showed new development. In 1972, the district-wide total output value of the national economy registered a further rise on the basis of an increase of over ¥100 million in 1971.

Fourteen hsien (municipalities) of the district of Foshan are mostly placed on the delta of the Pearl River and are areas of Kwangtung Province that produce principally grain and economic crops. They are also areas with a relatively great progress achieved in light industry and machine-building industry. As early as the beginning of the sixties, with energetic state support, a big electric network was built in Foshan district as well as a whole set of drainage and irrigation equipment and the drainage and irrigation conditions for over 2,800,000 mow of sandy land on the alluvial plains of the estuary of the Pearl River were improved. In 1965, the whole district's average per-mow grain output surpassed the target set in the "National Program for Agricultural Development."

After the great proletarian cultural revolution, the production level showed further improvement. But for a time, the cadres of some areas developed the feeling of self-complacency under the very favorable situation of continuous production growth, and slackened leadership over agricultural production. They also did not lay a firm hold of the industry-support-agriculture effort. As a result, grain output and economic crops showed slow progress.

In 1972, the district of Foshan launched a criticize-revisionism and rectification campaign with the broad masses of cadres and people criticizing the revisionist line of swindlers of Liu Shao-ch'i's type. Consciousness of the execution of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and policy was further raised. The Party committee of the district and Party committees at various levels associated reality with a summing-up of historical experience. It was deeply realized that to strengthen such a "foundation" as agriculture, we must correctly handle the relations among agriculture, light industry and heavy industry and put various lines and trades in the orbit of taking agriculture as the foundation.

In the past few years, in handling the relations between industry and agriculture, Chungshan hsien of this district put agricultural development in the first place with energetic support from the industrial departments. In 1970, total agricultural output value showed an increase of 19.9 percent compared with 1969. In 1971, industrial development was even more rapid. Total industrial output value that year chalked up an increase of 13 percent against 1970, an increase of 18 percent accounted for by light industry. This accelerated the pace of the development of the national economy. But in some hsien agriculture did not grow as rapidly. This hampered the rapid development of the national economy.

Through summing up experiences, both positive and negative, the leading cadres at various levels further raised their awareness of thorough implementation of the guideline, "Take agriculture as the foundation and industry as the leading factor" and of the correct handling of the relations among agriculture, light industry and heavy industry.

On the basis of heightened awareness, the Party committee of the district of Foshan and the Party committees at various levels of the district further strengthen leadership over agriculture and seriously organize various lines of business and trades in strengthening support for agriculture. Through making investigations and analyses, the Party committee of the district and the Party committees at various levels hold that to change production conditions and push agriculture forward with the best possible speed, we must first solve the water-earth-manure problem. Therefore, the Party committee of the district organized agriculture, industry, communications, financial and trade, commodity and other departments to concentrate on a vigorous effort toward construction work involving hydro-electric stations, chemical fertilizers, cement, agricultural boats, diesel machines, mud-digging boats, etc.

In 1972, the installed capacity of small hydro-electric stations put into production in the whole district exceeded 10,000 kilowatts, surpassing the

total capacity of small hydro-electric stations set up in the 20 years between 1950 and 1970. The amount of electric power from small hydro-electric power facilities devoted to agriculture was over 100 percent as much as in 1971.

Synthetic ammonia output in the whole area showed an increase of 47.89 percent compared with 1971. Cement production registered a rise of 12 percent against 1971. Over 130,000 of the 150,000-odd agricultural boats long in disrepair had been mended. Various communes and brigades utilized these agricultural boats and mud-digging boats to excavate a large amount of river mud and pond mud. This effectively added to soil fertility. With the energetic support of various lines and trades, the whole area further improved the irrigation and drainage systems for over 2,000,000 mow of land. This meant an increase of over 1,200,000 mow compared with 1971.

The Party committee of the district of Foshan and the Party committees at various levels concentrated material and financial resources on the development of agriculture and those industries contributing toward agriculture. In 1972, apart from directing its main efforts toward the building of a new nitrogen fertilizer factory, the whole district expanded nine nitrogen fertilizer factories. With local features in mind, various areas also developed some local industries serving agriculture. The sugar-making, silk-reeling, paper-making, wine fermentation, foodstuffs and other light industrial departments also energetically carried out activities in support of agriculture.

Since the beginning of 1973, everywhere in the district of Foshan there has appeared a bustling scene. Workers of the industrial and communications departments are energetically plunging into support-agriculture activities. The broad masses of rural cadres and commune members are directing intensified efforts toward preparatory spring farm work in a struggle for a bumper harvest in agriculture in 1973.

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WOMEN FLIERS

Women Fighters Battling at Their Stations To Defend the Motherland

- The daughters of China have high-aspiring minds; they love their uniforms, but not silk and satin. In the ranks of the PLA are hundreds of thousands of women fighters, battling at their respective stations in defense of the great socialist motherland

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, March 12, 1973)

Women of the Aviation Corps Soar in the Sky

In the early morning, at a certain PLA Air Force base, a troop of women fighters, wearing flying jackets, aim their silver birds at the light of dawn, blazing into the blue sky and diligently perfecting their flying skills.

Since stepping into the ranks of the PLA Air Force, these women have been grasping with stubborn tenacity every opportunity to train diligently their skill to defend the motherland. During the day, they sit at their cockpits, going over stage by stage the main points of their motions in flight. Returning at midnight, they would still reflect carefully to see if every flight motion is consistent with requirement.

For the sake of mastering the technique of night flying under complex conditions, each time whenever someone takes off, flight staff officer Miao Hsiao-hung would voluntarily get aboard to study and make observations. Sometimes she would study eight to nine take offs and landings at a stretch.

One day, when an exciting training flight was just over, the upper level again issued an order for the fliers to take off at once and follow a new flight route to a certain place for emergency work. Disregarding the fatigue of a day's flying, squadron leader Wang Yün and the other fighters seriously analyzed the condition of this new route, made contingency plans under various conditions, and very quickly completed the pre-flight preparations. When the order to take off was given, they immediately took their planes up over the mist and clouds and headed full speed into the fathomless night.

When the planes arrived over the landing area, there was a low ceiling over the field, and a thick curtain of cloud hung over the northeast horizon with lightning flashes and rumbling thunder, making landing very difficult. At that time, Wang Yün, somberly and calmly make an analysis of the complex weather and terrain conditions, decided to go down through the cloud and make a landing. They bravely cut through the dark cloud, skirted the storm, passed by the peaks and touched down safely at a designated spot.

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WOMEN METEOROLOGICAL WORKERS

Women Meteorological Fighters on A South China Sea Outpost

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, March 12, 1973)

Five women fighters of a meteorological station belonging to a certain unit of the Navy in an outpost in the South China Sea are day and night receiving weather reports from several hundred stations and districts everywhere, diligently plotting weather changes covering tens of thousands of li and accurately supplying weather information on time.

The thought of Mao Tse-tung has illuminated the hearts of these young women fighters, and revolutionary practice has enabled them to understand that: Routine weather reporting is closely connected to the great revolutionary enterprises. For the sake of improving reporting and charting efficiency and accurately grasping weather information, they have succeeded in being serious and conscientious without overlooking a single detail in every code of weather reporting and every sign on the weather chart.

Once, when squad leader Cheng Hsiao-ming was on duty, she was unable to receive weather reports from some stations before contact was broken off. She immediately telephoned the fraternal stations, but they all said that no report was received from these stations. When she got off duty, Cheng Hsiao-ming was very worried, and she thought to herself, "Without the weather information from these stations, the safety of the planes in flight might be affected. Thereupon that very night, she contacted a station at the upper level for information, copied down the missing information one by one, carefully plotted the weather chart and quickly made a report to the upper level.

In the past several years, no matter how complex the condition might be, they always persevered in plotting weather charts and sending them on time to the headquarters at the upper level. One day last September, a typhoon of the 12th grade struck the island. Woman fighter Wang Li-hung was still somberly and alertly receiving weather information and accurately plotting various weather charts. There was a very important chart which must be taken at once to headquarters. Without the slightest hesitation, Wang Li-hung threw on a raincoat and charged into the storm.

The moment she stepped through the door, she was caught by a strong gust of wind, and was almost thrown to the ground. The leadership above wanted to send a male comrade to help her bring the chart, but she thanked them and turned the offer down, and charged out again into the storm. The wind was so strong that she could barely move, and raindrops, the size of peas, pelted her painfully on the face. An old woman, seeing her struggling and making her way through the storm, anxiously invited her to sit out the storm at her house. Remembering her responsibility, she resolutely refused to stop. She kept reciting "Be resolute, fear no sacrifice and surmount every difficulty to win victory," and hugging the weather chart under the raincoat close to her bosom, struggled stubbornly against the typhoon, continued her journey, and eventually brought the weather chart to headquarters.

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WOMEN SURVEYORS

Women Surveying Fighters on the Wind Swept and Snow-Covered Plateau

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, March 12, 1973)

Countless hills and rivers await our crossing.
Our hope is atop the roof of the world.
With the thought of Mao Tse-tung to nourish us,
Red flowers will fill the snow-clad hills and peaks.

Carrying instruments on their back and singing this battle song, a team of dashing looking women surveyors scale the icy ranges of the snow-covered plateau and cross rapids, giving their strength to the defense of the motherland.

These women fighters are all intellectual young people who joined the ranks in recent years. They have come from the heart of the motherland to carry out surveying on the mountains and rivers of the motherland in high and cold Tibet where the air is rare, the population is sparse, and countless difficulties are encountered in their livelihood and work. However, they are paying no heed to these difficulties. When they have no firewood, they would go out to gather yak dung. At night when it gets so cold that they could not sleep, they would light a fire and sit huddled together for warmth. By starting out for work each day under the stars and not returning until night has fallen, they are fulfilling the surveying work in an outstanding manner.

Once, women fighters Ts'ao Min and Ho Hsiu-wen followed a detachment leader to work on a tall peak over 5,800 meters above sea level. At the foot of the mountain, the detachment leader, pointing to the snow-covered summit, said to them. "This is indeed a tall peak." They replied in good humor, "You think that is tall? With us on top it will be 1.6 meters taller," and laughing, they began their ascent up the mountain.

The higher they climbed, the rarer the air became. The height made their head ache and they felt nausea, and their chests felt as if weighed down by a heavy rock. Each step of advance could only be made with the utmost effort. When they were near the top, their path was cut by a sheer icy cliff more than 100 meters high. It would be extremely dangerous to climb over that to reach the summit, but when they thought of the cause of the Party, they were indifferent to their own personal safety, and rearranging their packs, they courageously began their ascent up the sheer surface.

They eventually made their way past the obstacle and reached the summit. Fighting for time, they ignored their fatigue and hunger, continued the battle and carried out observation. The cold howling wind crept through openings in their collars and sleeves, piercing their skin, and snow filled their boots, but they still worked intently and carried on until all survey figures accurately taken down. (NCNA)

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OIL PRODUCTION

Development of Petroleum Industry in Tsaidam Basin Quickens Tempo

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, March 12, 1973)

(NCNA dispatch from Sining, March 11, 1973) Development of petroleum industry in Tsaidam Basin in Northwest China is quickening its tempo. Workers of the Tsinghai Petroleum Administrative Bureau are implementing the general line of the Party for socialist construction, overcoming one difficulty after another, actively rebuilding old fields and developing new fields, and enabling a lively and vigorous scene of forests of oil derricks and roars of drilling machines to appear in the former wilderness where there was "no sign of life for 1,000 li all round."

In the recent three years, there has been another development in new oil fields in Tsaidam Basin. Further survey has proved that oil bearing areas of these new fields are more than three times larger than the confirmed areas before the great proletarian cultural revolution. After rebuilding, there is also a very great increase in output from the former Lenghu Oil Field in the basin. At present, the output of crude oil of the whole administrative bureau has doubled that of three years ago. For the past three years this administrative bureau has yearly overfulfilled the state production target. Output of crude oil has gradually increased, production cost has steadily lowered and profits handed in to the state has increased every year. In January and February this year, this administrative bureau has again overfulfilled production work of well drilling and oil extraction, and the level of production is higher than that of the corresponding period last year.

The petroleum industry in Tsaidam was started in 1958, and by 1962, the Lenghu Oil Field was built and two oil bearing areas were also discovered. However, at that time, the new oil areas were not yet developed, and after several years of extraction, output in Lenghu Oil Field showed signs of dropping.

The great proletarian cultural revolution has given a strong push to the cause of socialist construction in our country. In recent years, the Party committee of the Tsinghai Petroleum Administrative Bureau, leading the cadres and people of the whole bureau, studied seriously the basic line of the Party throughout the whole historical period of socialism as well as the general line of the Party for socialist construction, and by developing such movements as the struggle-criticism-transformation movement, the "one-strike, three-oppose" movement and the movement to criticize revisionism and rectify the style of work, criticized deeply the revisionist line of swindlers of Liu Shao-ch'i's type. In high spirit, the workers of the whole bureau resolved to raise high the glorious banner of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, carry out further construction on the oil field, and make still greater contributions to the socialist revolution and construction of the motherland.

The Party committee and the revolutionary committee of the bureau, by organizing manpower and developing the new oil bearing areas in the basin, have strengthened geological prospecting work in the whole basin and re-developed at the same time the former Lenghu Oil Field. Development of the petroleum industry in Tsaidam Basin has taken on a new tempo.

After taking over work of prospecting in the Yahu district in the center of the basin in July 1970, the 291 seismic prospecting team of the administrative bureau encountered very great difficulties. The prospecting area stretched more than 100 kilometers in either direction, over mostly marshes and salt pockets without a sign of vegetation, and all their firewood and drinking water has to be brought in from several hundred li away. At times, when they ran out of firewood and water, they could only drink brackish water and eat stale buns. Under the blazing sun, temperature would soar to as high as 40 degrees centigrade and more in the basin and at night it would plummet to freezing point. The comrades of this prospecting team considered enduring hardship an honor, and they all maintained working more than 10 hours a day.

Once, it was raining, and the road was made slippery and inaccessible to traffic. For several days running they were without water. Faced with such difficulties, the cadres and workers still continued to work in high spirits, and eventually fulfilled their mission victoriously. By struggling hard in like manner, other prospecting teams also establish one new record after another. Last year, they solved a technical problem in seismic prospecting that could not be solved for many years in the past, grasped basically the condition of stratigraphical changes in two complex areas, nd provided data for further understanding the law governing hidden oil reserves.

Well-drilling workers are using every means to speed up the rate of well-drilling and improving the quality of wells drilled. Workers of the 1256 well-drilling team have used materialist dialectics to direct well-drilling to raise the efficiency of well-drilling, and for four years in succession have set a new record in the number of wells drilled each year to become one of the outstanding well-drilling teams in the whole country. The 32109 well-drilling team, emulating the "three-old" and "four-strict" style of the Tachai workers, work hard to guarantee the quality of wells drilled. In recent years, they have drilled 13 deep wells, every one of them being up to standard, and became an elite in improving the quality of wells drilled in the whole administrative bureau. In 1972, the efficiency of drilling and quality of the deep wells drilled in the whole bureau reached a new level.

Oil extraction workers are unremittingly strengthening scientific management over oil wells and increasing the output of crude oil. For the sake of grasping the law governing changes in the oil wells, many workers of Lenghu Oil Field have made careful observations of the slightest change in the oil well. Sometime they would defy cold weather of minus 30 degrees or more and stand by the opening of the well and carry on their observation for 5 to 6 hours at a stretch. Since 1970 and up to the present the workers of this oil field, by means of observations and analyses, have advanced more than 10,000 measures for increasing production, which enabled some low-producing

wells to become high-producing wells, and some water-producing wells to become oil-producing wells. Each year, the increased output of crude oil from the old wells alone is equivalent to about 10 percent of the total production from the basin for the whole year.

In recent years, by means of further implementing various proletarian policies of the Party, the Party committee of the Tsinghai Petroleum Administrative Bureau has further mobilized the activism of the cadres and people. The overwhelming majority of cadres and technicians of this administrative bureau have obtained suitable employment, and more than 230 workers have also been newly promoted as cadres. Over 90 percent of the squad and group leaders are old workers.

Last year, by means of carrying out an in-depth line and policy education on the workers, Party committees at various levels have enabled the policies of the Party to be better implemented. They have also organized the technicians to study Chairman Mao's teaching of being "red and expert," criticized the two erroneous tendencies of "technique comes first" and "technique is useless," and encouraged them to grasp production and carry out scientific research actively for the revolution under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

A geology teacher, under the education and encouragement of the Party, has become more active and daring in his work. At the beginning of last year, he took part in the study of the geological condition of an area, collected data alongside with the workers during the day, and arranged them in order for study during the night. By means of investigating more than 60 wells in succession, he compiled over 80,000 sets of figures, carried out more than 12,000 comparative analyses, and fulfilled his study assignment with success.

In the course of developing the Tsaidam Basin, many leading members of Party organizations and revolutionary committees at various levels in the Tsinghai Petroleum Administrative Bureau have gone deep into reality to battle alongside the workers and people, and enabled some important problems to be solved very quickly.

When developing a new oil field, a deputy secretary of the Party committee of the bureau, leading a "three-in-one combination" designing group, went to the scene, and by tracking over mountains and ranges to collect data, drew up a draft plan for the development. If ascertaining the position of the wells, a responsible member of the Party committee of the bureau, leading the workers and technicians, conducted an on-the-spot inspection, ascertained the position of the wells, made proper arrangements for the network of wells in a rational manner, and enabled engineering work prior to drilling to be reduced by half.

The secretary of the Party committee started out as a driller, and in the past, he was not familiar enough with seismic prospecting and oil refining production. He therefore modestly learned knowledge and technique in this

direction from the workers, and summed up and popularized advanced experience together with the workers. In the past, the method of seismic prospecting of this unit was rather backward, so together with the leading members of the seismic prospecting office, he helped various seismic prospecting teams to popularize an advanced method of prospecting, and effectively improved the quality of seismic prospecting.

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MINING INSTITUTE

A Mining College Full of Vigor and Vitality

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, March 10, 1973)

Lying in the east of the Szechwan Basin, the Huaying Mountains have rich coal resources. Here, pairs of shafts are under construction. Appearing together with these shafts is an institute of higher learning of a new type--the Szechwan Mining College.

Peking Mining College was the predecessor of this college. In 1970, obeying Chairman Mao's teaching, "it is imperative to revolutionize education," it moved to the Huaying Mountains from the big city which was far away from its production base area. Arriving in this place, the teachers and staff saw before them mountain tops undulating like waves and stretching right into the clouds, and rocks strewn about under their feet. To the people who used to live in tall buildings in the city, these were rather difficult environments. But, for the purpose of exploring the motherland's underground treasure and bringing up the younger generation, the teachers and the staff were determined to carry forward the revolutionary spirit of the Anti-Japanese Military and Political Academy and the spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle and to build this school of a new type by obtaining materials locally.

In the past two years and more, with the warm-hearted support of the local poor and lower-middle peasants, they used the rocks on the mountains as the chief building materials and put up more than 40 houses. The mining college was adjacent to the mining shafts, so that its teachers and students could get together day and night and fight shoulder to shoulder with the miners. This was a deep-going revolution against the old educational system which was "alienated from politics, reality and the masses."

Change in Mental Outlook

The Szechwan Mining College at present is like a crucible of revolution, tempering everybody in it. Here, the teachers make proposals and teach lessons simultaneously, and make strenuous efforts to put Chairman Mao's idea of educational revolution into practice. Their mental outlook has changed, and they also have raised their consciousness of the line. With full confidence, they advance bravely along the "red and expert" road.

Associate professor Huang Yuan-p'ing is one of them. In 1964, Fushun Coal Mine asked him to go to help solve the problem of ventilation in the shafts. At that time, he thought to himself: "I am a professor. It is possible for me to talk about theory and principles, but solving practical problems is not my business." So, he did not discuss the matter with the cadres and the workers of the mine, nor did he go down the shafts to investigate the actual conditions. He shut himself behind closed doors and wrote drafts of lectures for five days, gave lectures for seven days and covered all different schools of techniques of ventilation in the mining shafts at

home and abroad, but made no answer to the actual questions. The workers said: "The professor's knowledge is good-looking but not useful!"

During the great proletarian cultural revolution, the revisionist line of education pushed by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type was subject to criticism. Huang Yuan-p'ing learned an impressive lesson. He realized that the old educational system spoiled the useful persons and the young people and should be changed. But, he lacked practical experience as to how education should be revolutionized.

In the summer of 1970, he came to the new site of the mining college in the Huaying Mountains mining area to have a look: "Oh! I am really in a sea of mountains. Can we run an institute of higher learning here?" He could not help making a question mark on his mind.

During the initial period of the construction of the college, all lived in thatched huts on the mountains. The teachers and the staff members on the one hand fought shoulder to shoulder with the miners to explore the mine and on the other hand, with the help of the poor and lower-middle peasants, obtained rock materials from the mountains, made lime ash and cement, built motor highways and put up school buildings. There was a revolutionary scene of surging enthusiasm. He was deeply touched by this kind of fiery revolutionary enthusiasm for building a socialist university.

One night, the shock team comprising teachers and staff members was about to set out to put up a school building on the mountain slope. He asked permission to join the shock team. The leaders and the comrades of the faculty dissuaded him from going because of his being advanced in age. He was so deeply stirred that he could not go into sleep that night. At the life meeting the next day, he was the first one to speak. He warmly praised the revolutionary atmosphere in the mining college. He said in high spirits: "I must catch up with the team without fail."

In the winter of 1970, the leadership of the mining college sent Huang Yuan-p'ing to take part in the work of building the coal field on the Huaying Mountains and to solve the problem of the design of ventilation in the newly-built shafts. His feelings changed greatly as compared with the last time he went to Fushun Coal Mine.

This time, he decided to integrate theory with reality and to solve the problems concretely. Getting along with the miners, he felt that they were so enthusiastic and sincere. He no longer worried that he would lose face if he did not do his work well. He worked together with the miners down in the shafts and understood personally that the poor ventilation would impair the miners' health and impede production. To draw an accurate and rational design of the ventilation system, he personally investigated the new and old passages in the shafts. In daytime, he worked at the ventilation design together with the workers and the technicians; at night, he ran a class in the miners' dormitory for training in the maintenance of safety in ventilation. In giving a lecture, he put a small blackboard on a wooden box and sat together with the miners in a circle around it, discussing problems with them

and explaining things to them. He felt that for the past 20 years he had never taught a lesson on ventilation so profoundly and thoroughly as he was teaching just now.

Huang Yuan-p'ing got close to the working class ideologically and in his feelings. All called him affectionately "Old Huang" and loved to discuss things with him. He also showed concern constantly for the workers. An accident of seepage of water once happened in a shaft. Upon learning this, Huang Yuan-p'ing got together with young teacher Liu Wen-hsueh and hurried down to the shaft. Coming to the working surface, they saw that the mining lamps were still giving out light and some old miners were fearlessly standing by on the spot, keeping watch on the change of the seepage and adopting preventive measures. The old miners were inspired by their arrival. They worked all together with concerted efforts to block the seepage and did not leave until the flow of water became smaller.

In the mining college, the old teachers have changed their mental outlook and the young teachers also have grown up healthily under the guidance of Chairman Mao's proletarian line of education. The young teachers consciously take part in the three great revolutionary movements, labor together with the workers, learn from the laboring people their good thinking and rich practical experience, and cultivate deep proletarian feelings with them. They also continue to make new achievements in professional work.

Starting Point of Reform of Teaching

In April of 1972, spring came to the Huaying Mountains and flowers were in full bloom. Flags fluttered on the roof of the main building of the Szechwan Mining College situated mid-way on the slope, ushering in the 480 students of worker-peasant-soldier origin and of five nationalities from various parts of the country. These students were full of youthful vitality. Many of them were miners with practical experience. When they came, some of them carried spades on their shoulders. These spades were gifts given them by the Party organizations of their former units on behalf of the miners, reminding them to preserve the natural color of the laboring people forever and to work vigorously to scale the peak of science and technology. The teachers were greatly excited at seeing this group of vigorous students of worker-peasant-soldier origin. They were determined to follow Chairman Mao's teachings and to contribute strength to the training of these young people into successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat.

Good teaching materials were needed to teach the students well. In the past two years and more, the teachers of the whole institute often went deeply into the factories and mines to participate in the practice of production, to make investigation and study and to get together with the workers and the technicians there to revise the teaching materials. Up to the present, they have written and compiled new teaching materials under 22 titles.

In the past, the mining college taught the three courses of studies of "Historical Geology," "Paleontology" and "Coal Fossils" in three different

school years, which required 240 hours of study, and the students had to commit into memory the species and names of more than 200 fossils. The students said: "We cram up everything in school. Yet we are still muddle-headed when we come to a mining spot."

At that time, some miners suggested combining these three subjects of studies. But some teachers disagreed, saying: "'Paleontology' deals with the organic world while 'Historical Geology' deals with inorganic matters. They are two different subjects. How can they be combined?" After this mining college was moved to the Huaying Mountains, this suggestion was brought up once again. The teaching research group was still at issue: Some said that combination was possible but others disagreed. Was combination possible after all and how should it be achieved?

The Party organization sent two female teachers to make investigations on the first line of production. Carrying their knapsacks, they got together with the workers of the prospecting team to inspect the coal fields for more than four months, crossing mountains, wading through rivers, eating and sleeping in the open. They held symposia more than ten times and asked the workers to make suggestions on the teaching materials they had written and compiled. The workers pointed out: "These three courses of studies are different from each other and yet are related to each other. In the course of building a coal mine, we cannot separate the earth strata from the fossils by means of which we judge the eras of the earth strata. These three courses of studies are the fundamentals of the specialty of geological prospecting in the coal fields. We should take the characteristics of coal prospecting into consideration and lay emphasis on making clear the coal strata. For this reason, it is possible to combine these three courses of studies." They also suggested that in teaching these three courses, emphasis should be laid on appraising the earth strata and fossils in conjunction with the realities of field prospecting.

The workers told this story: They once discovered a fossil in the course of prospecting. There were among the members of the prospecting team some university graduates from the specialties of ordinary geological prospecting and coal geological prospecting But none of them could identify this fossil. There was no alternative but to bring it to the coal scientific research institute for identification. It was found that this was the fossil of a trilobite which was present only in a coal stratum of the Triassic period. Why couldn't these university graduates identify it? This was because the teachers taught them in school by demonstrating to them a standard form of the fossil. So, the students might memorize a few hundred kinds of fossils, but they could not identify any of them once they came upon an irregular piece of fossil while working in the field.

These two female teachers were taught a living lesson of the line education by what the workers uncovered and criticized regarding the old educational system which was divorced from politics, reality and the masses. Together with the workers, they applied Chairman Mao's philosophical thought in analyzing the role played and the position taken by these three courses of studies

in the general prospecting and in analyzing the interrelations among these three courses of studies, rearranged these three courses of studies and combined them into one subject, namely, "Study of Earth Strata." They actively experimented with this course and improved it continuously.

Good teaching materials are not eough and there must be a good method of teaching, so as to train the students to be good at analyzing and solving problems. Associate professor Sha Ch'i-min, full of revolutionary enthusiasm, decided to experiment on the method of teaching by enlightenment. But, she had already adopted the "I talk and you listen" method of teaching for more than 20 years. It was not easy for her to shift to the method of enlightenment at one stroke. Each time she put one step forward, she had to change her old habit. Some students once called on her, saying: "Teacher, please explain this to us. We do not understand it!" She explained the lesson carefully to the students. They seemed to understand it on the spot. But, she learned from the exercises done by them that some of them still could not make things clear. She thought to herself: "I should find out the crux." She conscientiously made an investigation among the students of worker-peasant-soldier origin and found that many of them formerly had learned through private study the technical and theoretical knowledge and carried out technical innovation in the course of practical work, and that they, with this good foundation, could entirely be helped to direct their analytical power to the courses of their studies provided they were guided properly.

Accordingly, in the course of teaching, she paid particular attention to raising questions in conjunction with the realities and explained why they should learn these contents, how they should learn them and what was the path of thought. She also strengthened individual tutoring in accordance with the students' different conditions. After this method was adopted for a period of time, the students generally reflected that: "This is a good method. We can learn things easily and bear them firmly in mind."

Sha Ch'i-min's experience was popularized very quickly throughout the college. Many of the teachers conscientiously changed their methods of teaching, winning welcome from the students.

Seek True Knowledge Through Practice

Early this year, the coal stratum was about to be ripped open in the No. 3 shaft in the south section of the Huaying Mountains Coal Mine. Some teachers including Yu Ch'i-hsiang of the faculty of mining came here to join the miners in finding a method of releasing the gas beforehand, so as to insure safety in coal mining. Others saw that Yu was very experienced in the survey, analysis and calculation of the gas in the coal stratum, so he and the workers together could surely keep the gas under control.

At the mention of Yu Ch'i-hsiang and other teachers' study of gas control, people invariably reviewed the different roads of scientific research paced by the mining college before and after it was removed to the Huaying Mountains. In the past, influenced by the revisionist line, the

mining college conducted scientific research behind closed doors and put up a "laboratory of hydraulic extraction of coal," which involved an investment of more than 500,000 yuan, covered a total floor area of more than 2,000 square meters, and needed more than 500 kilowatt hours of electricity. Because this laboratory was impractical, not a single experiment was conducted. After the removal of the mining college, the orientation of scientific research was righted. They went deeply into the factories and mines and took as subjects of scientific research problems which urgently needed to be solved in coal production and in the development of techniques of coal mining.

In the coal mines in the southwestern parts of China, the leakage of gas is rather serious, and the experience of gas control created by the masses of the workers urgently needed to be summed up, improved and raised to a theoretical level. In the summer of 1972, the mining college sent six teachers including Yu Ch'i-hsiang to carry out research on this subject in Nant'ung Coal Mine in Chungking. Before setting out, they specially visited old miner Huang Feng-t'ing of T'ienfu Coal Mine in Chungking who had already retired, and asked him to teach a lesson of class education by telling them how the workers were poisoned by gas in the old society.

Huang Feng-t'ing, now 71 years old, formerly worked as a miner in T'ienfu Coal Mine when he was a boy. He had been attacked by many gas disasters but each time managed to escape. After telling about his miserable experience in the old society, he eagerly said to these teachers: "Chairman Mao shows concern for the miners and wants you to come to the mine to find a way to subdue the 'gas tiger.' You will surely succeed as long as you work together with the miners with concerted effort."

The old miner's eager expectation greatly inspired Yu and other teachers. Coming to Nant'ung Coal Mine, they firmly upheld the viewpoint that "practice is primary," labored together with the miners and got together with them to study the more than 500 gas accidents which had occurred since this mine came into production. The old miners gave detailed accounts of the conditions before and after many of these gas accidents, and the technicians supplied large quantities of first-hand data about the occurrence of the gas accidents. Together with the miners and technicians, Yu and other teachers went from one shaft to another to review the data, sum up practical experience and grope for the laws of the appearance of the "gas tiger." After six months' hard work, they compiled some data containing more than 100,000 characters, summing up the rudimentary laws of the leakage of gas, making a theoretical approach to the causes and classification of the leakage of gas, and suggesting some new opinions. Their contributions to the control of gas won praises from various quarters.

In the past two years and more, while building and running itself, Szechwan Mining College made scientific research into 14 items, of which four have been accomplished. This speed was unprecedented in this mining college.

Szechwan Mining College is now full of surging revolutionary vigor. Its teachers, students and staff members say with excitement when they sum up

their work in the past two years and more: Leaving the big city and running a school by orientating it to the mining area, we feel free like fish in water. We break down the long sustained situation of alienation from politics, reality and the masses in the past, breathe fresh air and taste the initial happiness brought by the combination with the practice of the three great revolutionary movements. They conscientiously implement Chairman Mao's proletarian line of education. A red flower of the revolution in education has blossomed on the Huaying Mountains.

- NCNA Reporter

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CYL

Northeast China Province Holds Communist Youth League Congress

(NCNA-English - Shenyang, Mar. 11, 1973)

the fifth liaoning provincial congress of the chinese communist youth league was held here from march 5 to 9. the fifth provincial youth league committee was elected at the congress.

in line with chairman mao's instruction "carry out education in ideology and political line", the delegates to the congress conscientiously studied the basic line of the party for the historical period of socialism and chairman mao's instructions on criticizing revisionism and rectifying the style of work and on youth work. they conducted deep-going criticism of the revisionist line of liu shao-chi and other political swindlers, and exchanged experience in building the communist youth league ideologically and organizationally.

the congress was attended by 1,409 delegates, 66 per cent of them being workers, peasants and herdsmen. among them are people's liberation army men stationed in liaoning, workers from government offices and neighbourhoods, instructors of little red soldiers, and national minority people. women delegates accounted for at least 40 per cent. a number of veteran workers, former poor peasants, veteran red armymen and combat heroes were invited to attend the congress.

present at the congress were leading comrades of the liaoning provincial committee of the chinese communist party, of the provincial revolutionary committee, the p.l.a. shenyang units and provincial military command, including chen hsi-lien, tseng shao-shan, li po-chiu, huang ou-tung, mao yuan-hsin and hu yi-min.

huang ou-tung and mao yuan-hsin, secretaries of the liaoning provincial party committee, spoke at the congress. they encouraged all league members and young people to study hard marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought, take an active part in the movement to criticize revisionism and rectify the style of work, follow the road of integrating with the masses of workers and peasants, and temper themselves into worthy successors to the proletarian revolutionary cause in the three great revolutionary movements of class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment. representing the preparatory group for the congress, li su-wen made a report entitled "let us strive to train and bring up successors to the proletarian revolutionary cause."

the delegates recognized the sharp struggle between the working class and the bourgeoisie for winning over the young people during the whole historical period of socialism. the fundamental questions in the struggle between the two lines in the youth movement are: whether to educate the young people in marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought or to corrupt them with bourgeois ideology; whether to guide them to the road of integrating with the masses of workers and peasants or to keep them away from the workers and peasants or even make them oppose the workers and peasants; whether to encourage the young people to strive to be both socialist-minded and professionally expert or to oppose their doing so. the delegates pledged to bear firmly in mind the party's basic line for the whole period of socialism and to carry out chairman mao's revolutionary line consciously.

the congress pointed out that during the great proletarian cultural revolution, the league members, red guards and revolutionary youth of liaoning province displayed the fearless spirit of daring to make revolution and daring to fight and launched a fierce offensive against the bourgeois headquarters represented by liu shao-chi, making contributions to the defence of chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line. in the movement to criticize revisionism and rectify the style of work, the league members and youth penetratingly exposed and denounced the crimes of liu shao-chi and other political swindlers who tried to sabotage the dictatorship of the proletariat and restore capitalism. in the stormy revolutionary struggles, the league members and youth studied conscientiously and their outlook has undergone changes. in the past few years, more than 1.2 million educated young people have gone to settle in mountainous areas and villages and modestly receive re-education by former poor and lower-middle peasants. they have become a dynamic force in building up socialist villages. the league members and young people on all fronts have played the role of a shock force in both socialist revolution and construction. large numbers of young people have been admitted into the communist youth league and a number of outstanding league members, into the communist party of china. many young people were elected members of leading bodies at various levels.

the congress called on youth league organizations at various levels, under the leadership of the party, to strengthen youth league building, heighten their militancy and play the role as an assistant to the party.

in line with the five requirements drawn up by chairman mao for bringing up successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat, the congress, through repeated discussions, elected the fifth provincial

committee of the chinese communist youth league. the committee is composed of 83 members and 14 alternate members, with an average age of 27. women members constitute 43.3 per cent. the majority of the committee members are workers, peasants, soldiers and other working people. secretaries, deputy secretaries and standing committee members were elected at the first plenary session with the approval of the provincial party committee.

RELATIONS WITH TAIWAN

Chinese Vice Foreign Minister Meets Former Commercial Attache of Chiang Kai-shek Clique's Bogus Embassy in Australia

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 10, 1973)

vice-foreign minister fu hao here this evening met and feted mr. sung wei-pin, former commercial attache of the chiang kai-shek clique's bogus embassy in australia, his wife and two children.

fu hao conversed with mr. sung and his family in a cordial and pleasant atmosphere. he welcomed mr. sung and his family and praised their patriotic act of breaking away from the kuomintang's control and returning to the motherland.

fu hao told mr. sung that the people of the motherland, under the leadership of the great leader chairman mao, had made great achievements in socialist construction and turned the semi-feudal and semi-colonial old china into a socialist new china which has made initial progress on the road of prosperity.

fu hao said: "it has been the consistent policy of our party and government that all patriots belong to one big family whether they come forward earlier or later. it is our hope that mr. sung will, together with us, make contributions in building the socialist motherland and in liberating taiwan and unifying the motherland."

mr. sung wei-pin said: "i am very grateful for the cordial reception accorded me since my return to the motherland. i have been visiting places in peking in the past few days. i am very moved when i see the motherland so thriving and the people's life so secure."

he added, "i will, under the wise leadership of chairman mao, study and work hard so as to render my service to the building of the motherland."

present at the meeting and the banquet were mr. sung wei-pin's cousin comrade tuan tzu-chun and his family.

also present were leading members of the departments concerned under the foreign ministry, the ministry of foreign trade and the peking municipal revolutionary committee, including wu fan-wu, sun so-chang, chi pao-shu, cheng chi-hung, tsai tsai-tu, hou chih-teh and chen chiu-chang.

WOMEN CADRES OF NATIONAL MINORITIES

Women Cadres of China's Minority Nationalities Make Progress

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 11, 1973)

women cadres of minority nationalities are playing an important role in china's socialist revolution and construction.

china has more than 50 minority nationalities. among women of these nationalities are members of the party central committee, delegates to the national people's congress, and leading members of party and revolutionary committees at various levels.

before liberation, the working women of minority nationalities were oppressed by feudal exploiting classes. they were on the lowest rung of the social ladder and lived like beasts of burden. some were sold like commodities. under the guidance of the great leader chairman mao and the party, the minority women have smashed all shackles since liberation and become emancipated politically, economically and culturally.

the ching nationality has a population of 4,600, and 2,254 of them are women. they live on three islands of the kwangsi chuang autonomous region in south china. among the leading cadres at production brigade, people's commune, county and autonomous regional levels, 59 are women of this nationality.

in the yenpien korean autonomous chou in kirin province, 1,300 korean women have become members of party committees and revolutionary committees at various levels in the past year.

among members of the party committee of the sinkiang uighur autonomous region, 17 are women of uighur, kazakh, sibo and other minority nationalities.

the 21 minority nationalities in yunnan province have 7,000 women cadres. most of them are leading cadres of counties, communes and production brigades and teams. some are leading cadres of the province and autonomous chous.

tempered in the great proletarian cultural revolution, women cadres of various nationalities have raised their consciousness of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines, and are playing an active role in the socialist revolution and construction.

born in a poor peasant family, ayinulapitzu has been doing farm work since she finished middle school in northwest china's sinkiang uighur autonomous region. liu shao-chi in 1961 peddled the idea of individual peasants going it alone. ayinulapitzu countered with chairman mao's teaching "only socialism can save china" and led the masses in consolidating the socialist collective economy. she was elected secretary of the party committee of the yitimukungmu people's commune.

chin tai-jan, secretary of the party branch of the chienchin production brigade in wangching county in northeast china's kirin province, is a korean woman. after finishing junior middle school, she took part in farm work in her home village. she studied hard "serve the people", "in memory of norman bethune" and other works by chairman mao. she took an active part in farm work and kept in close touch with the commune members. the harvests of the production brigade have been growing since she became secretary of the party branch in 1969. she is now a member of the standing committee of the party committee of the yenpien korean autonomous chou and vice-chairman of the kirin provincial revolutionary committee.

tsen chi-fen, a young woman of puyi nationality, is a member of the kweichow provincial revolutionary committee and secretary of the party branch of the shanlang production brigade in shantu shui autonomous county. she has in the past few years organized the commune members in scientific farming and major farmland improvement. breaking with conventions, they planted double-cropping rice in mountain areas and popularized good seed strains. they got a harvest averaging 11 tons per hectare.

paojihletai, member of the party central committee and secretary of the wushenchao commune of ikh chao league in inner mongolia, led the commune members of

mongolian and han nationalities in turning nearly 27 hectares of sandy wasteland into good pastures and a desolate area into an oasis.

party organizations and government organs at various levels pay great attention to training women cadres of various nationalities. the party organizations encourage them to study works by marx, engels, lenin and stalin and chairman mao's works and temper themselves in struggles. the women are given opportunities to study in other parts of the country and at the central institute for nationalities in peking. there are at present 356 students of minority nationalities at the institute.

WOMEN WORKERS

Young Women Workers in Northeast China Port City

(NCNA-English Shenyang, Mar. 11, 1973)

a young woman worker in a northeast china shipyard has once again been praised for her excellent job in shaping into circles 60 huge steel tubes, each three metres long.

twentyone-year-old yu huan-lin began working at the hungchi (red flag) shipyard of the port city of luta after graduating from a junior middle school in 1970. she improved the traditional bending technique with the help of experienced workers and raised the rate of standard products from 85 to 98 per cent. the new method evolved by the girl has been popularized throughout the workshop.

the city's factories have taken in large numbers of young women in recent years. helped by the party organizations and veteran workers, most of them have quickly learned the skills and made political progress.

an example is provided by the hungchi shipyard, the talien machine tool plant and the wafangtien textile mill, which have a total of 2,832 young women workers. of these, 1,120 have been admitted into the chinese communist youth league and 280 into the chinese communist party, while 520 have been cited as advanced workers and 140 promoted to leading positions.

many young women workers have gone all out for technical innovations. their role is demonstrated by 24 girls in the steel casting workshop of an industrial and mining vehicles plant, who proudly named their brigade "march 8" in honour of women's day. an advanced collective in the plant, this casting cleaning brigade has made four innovations that raised efficiency by 50 per cent.

in a machine tool plant, 16 young women built a machine that saws and planes at the same time. efficiency in mould making rose 20-fold as a result.

"i'm trying to make more cloth for the people," says li hui of the wafangtien textile mill. this skilled weaver entered the mill in 1969 and is able to detect what is wrong in a loom from the hum and vibration of the machine. she passed a city-wide technical examination with flying colours last year and was cited as an advanced worker.

chao kuei-yun, a planer operator, is noted for her never-failing care. every part she has processed since entering the talien machine tool plant five years ago is up to standard.

the party organizations help the young women workers mature politically by encouraging them to study chairman mao's works and works by marx, engels, lenin and stalin. in the wafangtien mill, an exhibition of the mill's history and reports by veteran workers help them understand how the working people suffered in the past and enjoy liberation today.

the factories provide sports and recreation facilities for the young women workers, in addition to free medical care and other welfare benefits.

Women Cadres in Peking's Cotton Textile Industry

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 11, 1973)

the stories of three women in leading positions in peking's cotton mills show how large numbers of chinese women workers have been tempered in different stages of the revolution and have come into leadership.

chairman of the revolutionary committee of the peking no. 3 cotton mill, which has 90,000 spindles and about 6,000 workers, is 54-year-old liu che, a veteran woman cadre from yenan. her first contact with the textile industry was in the early 1940's when she organized women in the yenan area to hand-weave cotton and woollen cloth in response to chairman mao's call for a production campaign in the liberated areas to frustrate the enemy's blockade.

starting in 1949 with china's liberation, she was sent from place to place to help put up textile mills and textile machinery factories or strengthen their management. "i enjoy going round and helping put up one new mill after another," she said. she was happy to see more and more women to have an opportunity to become workers on an equal footing with men, something the founding of new china has made possible.

she worked for several years in the all-china textile workers trade union. then she worked for a year in the present mill from 1957 to 1958. during the great leap forward in 1958, she was among a group of leading cadres sent to help build the peking no. 2 woollen mill. the group organized the future textile workers to help build the workshops and install machinery. liu che took part in digging ditches and moving sacks of cement. "conditions have much improved compared with the yenan days, but we must maintain the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle," she said.

after this she continued to work in various places including the ministry of textile industry. in 1971, she was transferred back to this mill to do leading party and administrative work. she is secretary of the mill's communist party committee.

she regularly makes the rounds of the workshops and keeps in close contact with the workers. last year, she went to a peking blanket factory which had made a break-through in increasing output and cutting down the consumption of materials. she spread its experience in the no. 3 mill and mobilized the workers to suggest further methods to strengthen management and reduce costs. the mill used less material and electricity last year, while raising output.

she continues to pay close attention to the well-being of the masses, often going to the canteen on holidays and her days off to see whether the workers are supplied with tasty food. she keeps in mind chairman mao's teaching on whole-heartedly serving the people.

director of the no. 2 cotton mill's carding, combing and roving workshop of 600 workers is chi chiao-chen, a woman cadre promoted from among the rank and file.

the daughter of poor peasants, she entered a cotton mill at the age of 16. after liberation, she studied for several years at spare-time classes organized for workers and was sent by the people's government from 1955 to 1958 to a textile school for cadres.

chi chiao-chen, now fortythree years old, pays special attention to improving the quality of products. since the quality of roving affects the following processes of spinning and weaving, she often goes to the spinning and weaving workshop to check up on the standard and listen to opinions of the workers. during the cultural revolution, the workers, cadres and technicians in her workshop remodelled equipment and increased the roving output per shift by 30 per cent. chi chiao-chen and other cadres and workers recently installed a device to further reduce the lint in the air to protect the health of the workers.

another woman, thirtythree-year-old chang feng-wen, came to work in the peking no. 3 cotton mill in 1956 and soon became a crack weaver. she took the lead in criticizing liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line while doing a good job in production and became a cadre during the cultural revolution.

chang feng-wen is secretary of the party branch of her brigade and also a member of the mill party committee and the mill revolutionary committee. she spends most of her time in working at the basic level while taking part in leadership. she said: "we produce cloth for domestic needs and for export. every inch of the cotton cloth we weave is part of the revolutionary work as a whole."

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND BURMA

Burmese Journalists Delegation Gives Return Banquet in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 10, 1973)

the burmese journalists delegation led by u ba kyaw gave a return banquet here this evening.

present at the banquet were leading members of peking news and other organizations including chu mu-chih, chen chun, chin chao, teng kang, chang chang-hai, sun yi-ching, wang chen, lan tzu-an, chang wei, chien wei-chang, tsao wen-hsiu, wang tung-wu and liu hsueh-keng.

burmese ambassador to china u thein maung and his wife and diplomatic officials of the burmese embassy in peking were present.

the banquet proceeded in a warm atmosphere of friendship. delegation leader u ba kyaw and hsinhua news agency director chu mu-chih toasted the constant development of the friendship between the chinese and burmese peoples and journalists.

CHINA AND CUBA

Head of Cuban Government Trade Delegation Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 10, 1973)

herminio garcia lazo, head of the cuban government trade delegation and vice-minister of foreign trade, arrived here by air today.

meeting him at the airport were li chiang, chinese vice-minister of foreign trade, and sun so-chang, a deputy department director under the ministry of foreign trade.

also present were ismael bello rios, deputy head of the cuban government trade delegation, who had arrived here earlier, jesus barreiro, cuban ambassador to china, and justo rodriguez, commercial counsellor of the cuban embassy here.

CHINA AND EAST GERMANY

GDR Government Trade Delegation Leader Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 10, 1973)

dr. kurt fenske, leader of the government trade delegation of the german democratic republic and vice-minister of foreign economy, left peking for home by air today.

present at the airport to see him off were li chiang, chinese vice-minister of foreign trade, and leading members of departments concerned wang pin, li shu-chien and chang hsing-chiao.

also present were lothar strauss, counsellor, and ewald ludwig, commercial counsellor, of the g.d.r. embassy in peking.

while in china, the delegation visited peking, shanghai and soochow.

CHINA AND HUNGARY

Head of Chinese Government Trade Delegation Leaves Hungary for Leipzig

(NCNA-English Budapest, Mar. 11, 1973)

chou hua-min, head of the government trade delegation of the people's republic of china and vice-minister of foreign trade, left here today for leipzig city of the democratic republic of germany to attend the spring leipzig international fair for 1973.

he was seen off at the airport by tordai jeno, hungarian vice-minister of foreign trade, and others.

also present were cheng shao-liang, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy in hungary, and chang yu-pin, deputy head of the chinese government trade delegation.

during his stay in hungary, vice-minister chou hua-min signed with the hungarian side a goods exchange and payments agreement for 1973 between the two countries.

on march 8, hungarian minister of foreign trade biro jozsef received chou hua-min. both sides had a friendly talk.

chinese charge d'affaires ad interim chen shao-liang gave a reception on the evening of march 8 on the occasion of the signing of the sino-hungarian goods exchange and payments agreement for 1973.

earlier, hungarian vice-minister of foreign trade tordai jeno gave a dinner for the chinese delegation.

CHINA AND JAMAICA

Charge d'Affaires A.I. of Chinese Embassy in Jamaica Leaves Peking for Post

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 11, 1973)

lu teh-fang, charge d'affaires ad interim of the embassy of the people's republic of china in jamaica, left peking for his post by air today.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Liao Cheng-chih Meets Japanese Friends

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 10, 1973)

president of the china-japan friendship association liao cheng-chih today met and had a cordial and friendly conversation with shiroo hara, vice-president, zitsuo hasegawa, managing editor, and six other members, of "yomiuri shimbun" of japan, and its correspondent in peking takuzoo kamai.

present at the meeting were leading members of departments concerned sun ping-hua, shan ta-chi, wei chien-yeh and chiang cheng-tsung.

after the meeting, liao cheng-chih hosted a dinner in honour of the japanese friends.

Japan-China Friendship Women's Delegation Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 11, 1973)

the china-japan friendship association gave a banquet here this evening to welcome the japan-china friendship women's delegation.

attending the banquet were sumi ono, head, you otomo, deputy head, kie saito, secretary-general, of the delegation, as well as members of the delegation iku kawamura, junko koike, toshiko kondo, toshiko sato, kimi tamura, reiko matsuoka, kashiku makino, kimiko kawai, toshie kanamori, yoshiko takei, ayako nishimura, tomoko abe and secretary toshiko kiyosue.

liao cheng-chih, president, and sun ping-hua, secretary-general, of the host association, were present at the banquet together with leading members of other organizations and women representatives from peking's industrial, agricultural, cultural, educational, health and journalistic circles, including ou tang-liang, lin chiao-chih, fang chiung, fu yu-fang, ching pu-chun and lin li-yun.

the banquet was permeated with a warm atmosphere of friendship. liao cheng-chih and sumi ono made toasts to the lasting friendship between the peoples and women of china and japan.

the japan-china friendship women's delegation flew in here this afternoon as guest of the china-japan friendship association.

Delegation of Japan-China Agricultural and Peasants Exchange Association Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 11, 1973)

hao chung-shih, acting president of the chinese society of agronomy, gave a banquet here this evening to welcome the 14-member delegation of the japan-china agricultural and peasants exchange association. leader of the delegation is toshio kuribara, permanent director of the association, and secretary-general of the delegation is kanokichi nakahara, permanent member of the central committee of the all japan federation of farmers' unions.

present at the banquet were chin shan-pao, vice-president of the host society, and leading members of organizations concerned including wang hsiao-yun, tsang cheng-yao,

li tzu-liang, ma ling, chen kang, jen chih, li fu-teh and liu jang, and representatives of rural commune members.

the japanese delegation arrived here by air this afternoon on a friendly visit to china at the invitation of the chinese society of agronomy.

CHINA AND NORTH KOREA

Korean Delegation Stops Over at Peking on Way to Southeast Asia

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 11, 1973)

a delegation of the democratic people's republic of korea led by kim gwan sop, chairman of the committee for foreign cultural relations, left here by air this morning after a one-day stop-over in peking on its way to southeast asian countries.

seeing the delegation off at the airport were shih shao-hua, secretary-general of the cultural group under the state council, lu wei-chao, director of the asian affairs department of the foreign ministry, and ho lin, council member of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries.

d.p.r.k. ambassador to china hyun jun keuk was present.

on hand were diplomatic officials of the burmese, nepalese and indian embassies in china.

shih shao-hua gave a banquet in honour of the delegation yesterday evening.

CHINA AND NORTH VIETNAM

DRVN Vice Minister of Foreign Trade Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 10, 1973)

nguyen tranh, vice-minister of foreign trade of the democratic republic of viet nam, arrived here today for a friendly visit on invitation.

welcoming him at the airport were li chiang, chinese vice-minister of foreign trade, and wang pin, a department head of the ministry.

diplomatic officials of the d.r.v.n. embassy in peking were present.

Chi Peng-fei and Han Nien-lung Meet Nguyen Duy Trinh

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 11, 1973)

chinese foreign minister chi peng-fei and vice-foreign minister han nien-lung met at noon today with the delegation of the government of the democratic republic of viet nam to the international conference on viet nam led by foreign minister nguyen duy trinh. they had a very cordial and friendly conversation.

present at the meeting was ngo thuyen, d.r.v.n. ambassador to china.

also present were liang feng, deputy director of the asian affairs department, and kao chien-chung, deputy director of the protocol department, of the chinese foreign ministry.

DRVN Vice Premier Gives Reception in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 11, 1973)

nguyen duy trinh, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the viet nam workers' party, vice-premier and foreign minister of the government of the democratic republic of viet nam, gave a reception here this evening for leading comrades of the chinese communist party and the chinese government and the delegation of the people's republic of china to the international conference on viet nam.

attending the reception were leading members of the chinese communist party and the chinese government and departments concerned yeh chien-ying, chang chun-chiao, li hsien-nien, chi teng-kuei, li teh-sheng, wang tung-hsing, wang hung-wen, chi peng-fei, fang yi, pai hsiang-kuo, chiao kuan-hua, han nien-lung, ho ying, yu chan, wang shu-sheng, chang tsai-chien, chang hsiang-shan, wang hai-jung and ting hsueh-sung, and all members of the chinese delegation to the international conference on viet nam.

present were nguyen tranh, d.r.v.n. vice-minister of foreign trade, ngo thuyen, d.r.v.n. ambassador to china, nguyen van quang, ambassador of the republic of south viet nam to china, and officials of the d.r.v.n. and r.s.v.n. embassies here and members of the d.r.v.n. government delegation to the international conference on viet nam.

the reception was full of expressions of cordiality between comrades and brothers. the vietnamese and chinese comrades talked heartily about the great friendship and militant unity of the people of the two countries. they drank toasts to the positive results of the international conference on viet nam.

in his speech at the reception, vice-premier nguyen duy trinh said that the international conference on viet nam was crowned with success. at the conference, "the chinese comrades firmly supported our stand, frustrated the schemes to undermine the realization of peace, independence and national concord in viet nam and exploded like absurdities. i would like to avail myself of this opportunity to ask you to convey to chairman mao, the chinese communist party, the chinese government and the chinese people the sincere and profound thanks of the viet nam workers' party, the government of the democratic republic of viet nam and the vietnamese people for this resolute and valuable support."

vice-premier nguyen duy trinh exposed and condemned the u.s.-backed saigon regime's acts of placing obstacles in the way of the carrying out of the paris agreement. "under such circumstances," he said, "the people both in

north and south viet nam are determined to strengthen unity, be on the alert at all time and work hard to consolidate the victories already won and maintain a lasting peace. they will work to rehabilitate the socialist north and build it into a solid revolutionary base for the whole country, achieve independence and democracy in the south and proceed to unify the fatherland peacefully."

in reply, vice-premier li hsien-nien said: "the signing of the paris agreement and the success of the international conference are conducive to the just struggle of the vietnamese people in the future and are a positive contribution to easing tension in the far east. on behalf of the chinese government and people, i would like to take this opportunity to extend warm congratulations to the vietnamese people."

he pointed out: "the vietnamese people have persevered in the war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation under very difficult conditions, thus making an important contribution to the anti-imperialist struggle of the people the world over. this is also a great encouragement to the chinese people and a powerful support to their socialist revolution and construction."

vice-premier li hsien-nien thanked the d.r.v.n. government delegation and the delegation of the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam for their great help to the delegation of the people's republic of china at the international conference.

he stated: "the chinese people, following chairman mao tsetung's consistent teachings, will continue to resolutely support the vietnamese people's just cause." he wished the fraternal vietnamese people constant, new and still greater achievements in their future struggle.

CHINA AND PANAMA

Chinese Journalists Group Arrives in Panama

(NCNA-English Panama City, Mar. 10, 1973)

the chinese journalists group led by li yen-nien arrived here by plane from port of spain today after a friendly visit to trinidad and tobago.

the chinese journalists arrived in trinidad and tobago on march 1. during their visit there they were received by the minister of external affairs, the minister of agriculture, lands and fisheries, and other officials.

they visited industrial and agricultural units in trinidad and tobago, made friendly contacts with journalists and people of other circles and joined the local people in celebrating a carnival.

CHINA AND PERU

Peruvian Naval Vessel "Independence" Arrives in Shanghai

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Mar. 11, 1973)

training ship "independence" of the navy of the republic of peru arrived in shanghai this morning to a rousing welcome from hundreds of commanders and fighters of the chinese people's liberation army stationed in shanghai, shanghai militiamen and other people. the ship has come for a friendly visit to china.

shanghai port, the biggest in china, was decked out with colourful bunting and alive with warm expressions of friendship between the peoples and armies of china and peru. streamers on the wharf building spelt out in chinese and spanish "warm welcome to the peruvian naval training ship 'independence' exclamation" and "firm support to the peruvian people in their just struggle to safeguard national independence, state sovereignty and the right over 200-nautical-mile territorial sea exclamation"

as captain alejandro perez, captain of "independence", and his officers and men landed, they were cordially received by chou chun-lin, vice-chairman of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee and commander of the

p.l.a. shanghai garrison, feng kuo-chu, vice-chairman of the municipal revolutionary committee, and wang hsueh-ching, deputy commander of the east china sea fleet of the p.l.a. navy. the welcoming crowd beat drums and gongs and shouted slogans of welcome. armed militiamen and militiawomen stood in salute. young people waved bouquets and streamers, played gay tunes, sang and danced to express to the distinguished peruvian guests from the eastern coast of the pacific the friendly feelings of the chinese people and army for the peruvian people and army. peruvian officers and men waved their caps in acknowledgement and some of them took pictures of this moving scene.

deputy director of the foreign affairs bureau of the chinese ministry of national defence yin tsq-chen and peruvian ambassador to china eduardo valdez and his wife made a special trip to shanghai to greet the crew.

the east china sea fleet sent an escort ship yesterday evening to the mouth of the yangtze river to greet the peruvian ship. when the ships met on the sea, the chinese ship hoisted the peruvian national flag and signaled a message of welcome while the peruvian ship, in full dress, hoisted the chinese national flag.

shortly after his arrival in shanghai, captain perez gave a press conference on board the ship. he told the newsmen how his officers and men carried out training on the ship and how the peruvian people and navy waged heroic struggles in safeguarding their right over 200-nautical-mile territorial sea.

captain perez and officers and men of the peruvian ship this afternoon visited the shanghai industrial exhibition and went sightseeing in the city.

the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee, the p.l.a. shanghai garrison and east china sea fleet hosted a banquet on the occasion of the visit to shanghai of the peruvian training ship.

prior to the banquet, chou chun-lin, feng kuo-chu, wang hsueh-ching and other leading members of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee and the p.l.a. units stationed in shanghai met with captain perez and representatives of the officers and men of the visiting ship.

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Yao Wen-yuan, Wu Teh, Keng Piao Fete Romanian Cultural Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 11, 1973)

yao wen-yuan, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china, wu teh, member of the c.p.c. central committee and head of the cultural group under the state council, and keng piao, member of the c.p.c. central committee and head of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee, gave a banquet here this evening to warmly welcome the romanian cultural delegation.

attending the banquet were dumitru popescu, leader of the romanian cultural delegation, member of the executive committee and member of the secretariat of the central committee of the romanian communist party and chairman of the council of socialist culture and education of romania; mihnea gheorghiu, deputy leader of the delegation, member of the r.c.p. central committee and president of the academy of social and political sciences of romania; members of the delegation; romanian ambassador to china nicolae gavrilescu and diplomatic officials of the romanian embassy in peking.

comrade wu teh spoke at the banquet. on behalf of the chinese communist party, the chinese government and the chinese people, he extended a warm welcome to the romanian cultural delegation.

the romanian people, he said, had scored important achievements in building and defending their socialist motherland under the leadership of the romanian communist party headed by comrade nicolae ceausescu. "we sincerely wish you new and still greater successes," he added.

comrade wu teh went on: "there exists profound revolutionary friendship between the chinese and romanian parties, peoples and cultural workers. the past year saw new progress in cultural exchanges between our two countries. the current visit to china of the romanian cultural delegation led by comrade dumitru popescu will make new contributions to the furtherance of the friendship between the chinese and romanian parties, peoples and cultural workers and to the promotion of cultural exchanges between our two countries."

in reply, comrade dumitru popescu expressed thanks for the warm and fraternal reception accorded his delegation in china.

"all members of the delegation are happy to have the opportunity to visit china. we are eager to see with our own eyes the achievements the chinese people have

made in building socialism under the leadership of chairman mao, and the struggle the chinese communist party is conducting in cultivating a generation of new people."

referring to romania-china relations, comrade dumitru popescu said, "we are exceptionally happy about the good relations existing between the two parties, countries and peoples of romania and china."

present at the banquet were liu hsien-chuan, member of the c.p.c. central committee and deputy head of the cultural group under the state council; shih shao-hua, alternate member of the c.p.c. central committee and secretary-general of the cultural group; members of the cultural grbup yu hui-yung, ti fu-tsai, wu yin-hsien, hao liang and liu ching-tang, and leading members of other departments concerned and people from chinese cultural and art circles, including chih chun, chou pei-yuan, wang chen, wang ming-hsiu, wang liang-chih, chin chao-yeh, li teh-lun and hsieh tieh-li.

this afternoon comrade wu teh and members of the cultural group held talks with the romanian cultural delegation led by comrade dumitru popescu in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

CHINA AND SPAIN

Jen-min Jih-pao Welcomes Establishment of Diplomatic Relations between China and Spain

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar 12, 1973)

the "people's daily" today carries an editorial under the title "welcome to the establishment of diplomatic relations between china and spain". the editorial reads:

the government of the people's republic of china and the government of the spanish state signed the joint communique on the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries on march 9, 1973, deciding to establish diplomatic relations at the level of embassies and to exchange ambassadors within three months. the decision of the two governments conforms to the common desire and interests of the two peoples and is beneficial to the development of their friendly relations. to this we express welcome.

spain has a long history. the spanish people are a courageous and industrious people. their contributions to the development of world culture have left a deep impression on the people of china and other countries in the world.

the chinese government and people consistently maintain that relations between countries, irrespective of their social systems, should be based on mutual respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, mutual non-aggression, non-interference in each other's internal affairs, equality and mutual benefit, and peaceful coexistence. this principled stand of ours has won support from more and more countries, and it is based on these principles that we have established formal diplomatic relations with the majority of the countries in the world.

the government of the people's republic of china is the sole legal government of china. taiwan province is an inalienable part of the territory of the people's republic of china. to liberate taiwan is the common desire and the internal affairs of the chinese people. the chinese people firmly oppose such absurdities as "two chinas", "one china, one taiwan", "one china, two governments", "the status of taiwan remains to be determined" etc. any scheme to create "an independent taiwan" is absolutely not permissible and will never succeed. the chinese government has deep concern for the compatriots in taiwan. we are determined to liberate our country's sacred territory taiwan province.

friendly sentiments exist between the chinese and spanish peoples although the two countries are far apart. the establishment of formal diplomatic relations between china and spain has opened a new page in the history of the relations between the two countries. we believe that with the joint efforts of the two sides, friendly ties between the two peoples will surely increase and develop continuously.

CHINA AND SWEDEN

Swedish Minister Leaves Shanghai for Home

(NCNA-English _ Shanghai, Mar. 10, 1973)

swedish minister without portfolio mrs. alva myrdal and professor gunnar myrdal flew off here for home tonight at the end of a visit to china.

they were seen off at the airport by chang chen-ya, member of the standing committee of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee, and kung pu-sheng, adviser to the department of international organizations and conferences and treaty and law of the foreign ministry.

the swedish guests made a trip to hangchow on march 7 and 8. they were honoured at a banquet given by lai ko-ko, vice-chairman of the chekiang provincial revolutionary committee. they viewed a silk mill, a tea-growing brigade, a flower nursery and scenic spots around the west lake.

SURVEY OF CHINA MAINLAND PRESS

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* NATIONAL *
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CRITICISM OF REVISIONISM IN EDUCATION

Sum Up Experience and Raise Awareness and Lay Hold of the Essence in In-Depth Criticism of Revisionism

- The Party committee of Wuhan University holds a study class for cadres at and above department and section levels

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, March 13, 1973)

(Dispatch by our own correspondent) The Party committee of Wuhan University recently held a criticize-revisionism and rectification study class for cadres at and above the department and section levels to study seriously a series of important directives from Chairman Mao and the Party Central Committee on the criticize-revisionism and rectification effort and the joint 1973 New Year editorial of two newspapers and one magazine and sum up and exchange criticize-revisionism and rectification experiences. Awareness of the great significance of the criticize-revisionism and rectification campaign was further increased. Measures for directing continuous vigorous and proper efforts toward the criticize-revisionism and rectification campaign were formulated.

At the study class, through an analysis of the excellent situation, everyone came to understand that under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, we had made great achievements in our various fields of endeavor and that so long as we resolutely act according to Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and continuously direct vigorous and proper efforts toward the criticize-revisionism and rectification campaign as a matter of top importance, the educational revolution and various tasks could surely be marked by still greater achievements.

Through reviewing the history of the international communist movement and the history of the two-line struggle within the Party, all further understood the criticize-revisionism and rectification campaign as a long-term fighting task. They saw that historical experience showed that to rectify an erroneous line was not a problem that could be solved by just writing a few articles for the press. In the history of our Party, Wang Ming's opportunist line was criticized for ten whole years. Therefore, we can in no way think that the criticize-revisionism and rectification campaign has been "brought near to conclusion." Instead we must "make continuous efforts in our fight."

Those comrades who attended the study class studied a series of important directives from Chairman Mao and the Party Central Committee on the criticize-revisionism and rectification campaign on the one hand, and, on the other, criticized programmatical reactionary speeches and acts of swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i and made a point of associating their speeches and acts with the penetrating revelation and criticism of the essence of their revisionist line. Everyone realized that the black line from speech to action of swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i was prompted by a vain attempt to alter fundamentally the Party's basic line and policy, overthrow the proletarian dictatorship, and restore capitalism. They throw their support behind landlords, rich peasants, counter-revolutionaries, bad elements and rightists. Therefore, their line is a 100 percent Right-leaning opportunist one.

In the light of exchanges of understanding on the current criti ize-revisionism and rectification effort and the previous experiences and lessons summed up, everyone held that to lay hold of the essence in in-depth criticism, we should solve these several problems properly:

First, we must seriously read and study and get a proper grip on the weapon of criticism. We must further carefully study writings of Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao on classes and class struggle, and strive to grasp Marxist-Leninist-Mao Tse-tung's thought stands, viewpoints and methods. We must study carefully the series of important directives from Chairman Mao and the Party Central Committee on the criticize-revisionism and rectification campaign, acquire a deep understanding of the profound analyses made by Chairman Mao and the Party Central Committee of the revisionist of swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type, see through its essence, and see clearly the great significance of a continuously penetrating effort toward the criticize-revisionism and rectification campaign. We must acquire the thorough revolutionary spirit of revolutionary teachers in grappling with opportunism and continuously direct vigorous and proper efforts toward such a matter of top importance as the criticize-revisionism and rectification campaign.

Second, we must take the three fundamental principles, "To promote Marxism and not revisionism, to seek unity and not disunity, and to be honest and straightforward and refrain from intrigues and conspiracies," and the Party's fundamental line as weapons in criticizing the programmatic reactionary speeches and acts of swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type and seriously analyzing the class content embodied in their revisionist line and the counter-revolutionary

political goals they wanted to attain. Their reactionary fallacies and counter-revolutionary crimes must be associated in the criticism. Their counter-revolutionary tactics and their counter-revolutionary political goals must also be associated in criticism. Their reactionary essence and their class nature must be thoroughly exposed.

Third, we must thoroughly uphold the spirit of preceding rectification with the criticism of revisionism and make a strict distinction between two different types of contradiction and direct at all times the spearhead of criticism against swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type. We must refrain from getting entangled with built-in problems having nothing to do with the criticism of revisionism. In criticizing the revisionist line of swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type, we must further criticize one by one the fallacies spread by them in various areas including the educational front. But we must closely associate the criticism in these respects with a criticism of their main counter-revolutionary political goals. Only in this way can we hit at the vital part. In a word, to criticize revisionism is to solve the contradiction between the enemy and our friends, and the criticism of revisionism is the main emphasis. To seek rectification is to sum up experiences and lessons on the basis of the criticism of rectification, rectify the evil trends and solve the contradictions among the people.

Fourth, we must cultivate a habit for analysis and go for science and accuracy. In making criticism, we must systematically study teaching materials using negative examples and make a point of seeing essence through superficial phenomena.

After a study-criticism-summing-up process, everyone realized that the criticism of revisionism must be linked with the solution of the practical problems in a unit concerned. As far as a school is concerned, we must closely associate the reality of two-class and two-line struggle on the educational front, the orientation of school-operation and the problem of the road of school-operation with intensified and proper efforts toward ideological and political education. This is to help teacher-student workers to draw an accurate line of distinction between the correct line and the erroneous line and carry out in an all-round manner the guideline of making education serve proletarian politics and associating education with productive labor. We must doggedly carry out in a penetrating manner the mass campaign to study some works of Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao and firmly and unswervingly follow the "May 7" road, the road of integration with workers and peasants and the "red" and "expert" road. We must strengthen centralized leadership over schools, and exercise overall dictatorship over the bourgeoisie in various areas of teaching. Only by laying hold of these major problems can we give a continuous push to the firm implementation of the Party's various proletarian policies and provide an impetus for educational revolution.

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NATIONAL MINORITIES IN PLA

Train a Number of Young Cadres from Minority Nationality Fighters

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, March 14, 1973)

(NCNA dispatch from Ch'engtu, March 13, 1973) The Party committee of a certain regiment of the Ch'engtu Military Region Command has trained a number of young cadres from fighters of such minority nationalities as the Tibetan nationality, the Miao nationality, the Hui nationality, the Korean nationality, the Mongolian nationality and the Manchu nationality, and they are playing their parts in the development of the unit very well.

This regiment is composed of fighters from various nationalities. With reference to reality, the regimental Party committee regularly studies in a conscientious manner the relevant teachings of Chairman Mao, and looks upon the training and selection of cadres of minority nationalities as an important task. When instruction teams are formed or study classes are held by leading organs, they always pay attention to send cadres of minority nationalities there to study. They also regularly adopt a number of effective methods to assist the cadres of minority nationalities whose level of culture is low with the learning of culture and revolutionary theory.

Ma Chien-ch'eng, a minority nationality cadre of the Miao nationality, used to have a low cultural level and had difficulty with reading and study. The regimental Party committee therefore appointed a special person to give him tutoring, helped him sum up his study experience, and sent him many times to exchange study comprehension with fraternal nationality cadres. With the help of the regimental Party committee and his comrades-in-arms, Ma Chien-ch'eng, in conjunction with the movement to criticize revisionism and rectify the style of work, studied seriously works of Marx and Lenin as well as the writings of Chairman Mao, wrote many articles about his study comprehension and criticism of the revisionist line of swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type, and further raised his consciousness of line struggle.

The regimental Party committee not only boldly uses the newly promoted cadres of minority nationalities but also pays attention to helping them raise their competence and improve their leadership ability through practice. Cheng Min-kuo, a newly promoted platoon leader of Korean nationality, was good in his spirit of going all out in work when carrying out the work of battalion development in the company, but was not good at doing mass work. A member of the Party committee, following the work of the squad and upon discovering this problem, told him his experience in doing ideology and political work. Not long afterward, Cheng Min-kuo was again promoted as the political instructor of a company. At this time, the company was carrying out work over 50 or 60 scattered points. In this dispersed condition, he could not think of a method to carry out company work successfully.

The secretary of the regimental Party committee went deep into this company to help him carry out line education well, strengthened collective

leadership in this branch, and brought the model pace-setting role of the Party members into play. Under the concrete assistance of the leading member and by relying on the "squad members" of the Party branch, Cheng Min-kuo led the company in fulfilling the task very well, and enabled this company to become an advanced typical example in the whole regiment.

The Party regimental Party committee also attaches great importance to the discovery of typical examples among cadres of the minority nationalities, and by publicizing the advanced, stimulates the healthy growth of nationality cadres. Li Lung-yü, a political instructor of the Korean nationality, loves the people and the fighters strongly, and on seventeen successive occasions he showed a willingness to sacrifice himself to protect the life and property of the people and the fighters, and has been favorably commented upon both within and outside the army. The regimental Party committee passed a resolution calling upon the commanders and fighters of the whole regiment to emulate him, and petitioned the Party committee at the upper level to confer a first class merit on him.

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(NCNA dispatch from Huhehot, March 13, 1973) By maintaining the five criteria laid down by Chairman Mao for the training of successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat in the training of cadres of minority nationalities, the Party committee of a certain PLA cavalry regiment stationed on the northern frontier of the motherland has helped them to grow up rapidly and shoulder leadership work at various levels, and they are playing an important part in army development and in the struggle to defend the motherland.

For a long time, this cavalry regiment has been living and fighting in the minority nationality region. In the course of training and using cadres of minority nationalities, the Party committee has shown concern over their growth politically and ideologically, helped them to study seriously Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought, and raised their awareness of class struggle and line struggle.

O-erh-tun-ha-szu, an executive secretary of the Mongolian nationality, came from a serf background, and in the former society he had four kinsfolk killed by feudal manorial lords and became an orphan without a home. For the sake of helping him raise his plain class feeling to the plane of line awareness, Ma Yung-lu, the deputy secretary of the Party committee, often brought him to the company units to work, studied Chairman Mao's relevant teachings together with him, and helped him to understand that only by liberating all mankind could the proletariat liberate itself in the end. This opened up his mind, broadened his scope and enabled his work to become better and better, and at the end of the year, he was given a citation by the Party committee.

For the sake of raising the working ability of cadres of minority nationalities, leading members of the Party committee are paying attention to carry out "transmitting-helping-leading" on them in practice.

La-chia, a staff officer of the Mongolian nationality, had not enough confidence in doing staff work well at the beginning, and Liao Te-hsing, a standing member of the Party committee, on several occasions brought him along on military exercises, gave him on-the-spot instructions on war time staff work as well as tactics and strategy for cavalry under intense cold, deserted and sparsely populated conditions. This enabled him to improve his working ability very quickly and strengthened his confidence in doing his own work well. In the early part of last year, the Party committee sent him as an instructor to hold three terms of collective training teams for cavalry hardcores, and enabled a marked improvement to appear in the military quality of this unit.

Pao-chu, a Mongolian nationality company leader, was promoted from a driver, and when he served as the company leader, he was not good at doing ideology and political work well. The director of the political office, Pao-yin-tu-leng, a standing member of the former Party committee to settle down in the company, thereupon studied Chairman Mao's thesis "Ideological education is the key link to be grasped in uniting the whole Party for great political struggles" together with him, took the problems encountered by him in work as routine examples for concrete analysis, and directed him to use Mao Tse-tung's thought to lead the fighters and overcome the mood of simplicity and rashness. Subsequently his progress was very rapid and work of the company was carried out better and better. Not long ago, he was elected a member of the regimental Party committee.

In the course of training cadres of minority nationalities, the Party committee of the cavalry regiment has paid attention to letting them do their work boldly and let them bring their special quality into play. At present, there are nearly 20 cadres of minority nationalities in the whole regiment, several of them engaged in work in leading bodies of the regiment, battalions and companies. They are all good at riding and shooting, familiar with the languages and customs of the minority nationality fighters in the unit as well as the minority nationality people in where they are stationed. They are playing a very important part in strengthening unit construction, in forging close ties between the officers and soldiers and between the army and the people, and in carrying out army-civilian joint defense well.

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RUSTICATION OF EDUCATED YOUTHS

Persevere in Following the Road of Integration with Workers and Peasants

by

Ching An-wen (景安文)

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, March 9, 1973)

The great proletarian cultural revolution opened even wider the road of integrating intellectual youths with the workers and peasants. On December 21, 1968 Chairman Mao issued a great call: "It is very necessary for educated young people to go to the countryside to be re-educated by the poor and lower-middle peasants. Cadres and other city people should be persuaded to send their sons and daughters who have finished junior or senior middle school, college or university to the countryside. Let's mobilize. Comrades throughout the countryside should welcome them."

The broad masses of intellectual youths, their parents, the whole Party and people throughout the country, warmly responding to Chairman Mao's call, have brought about a revolutionary upsurge throughout the country in sending intellectual youths up the mountains and down the countryside. Intellectual youths by the million go to the vast countryside from cities and towns with a revolutionary spirit and firmly follow the brilliant road of integration with the workers and peasants.

The settlement of intellectual youths in the mountains and the countryside is an important matter under the socialist system and has a far-reaching significance in opposing and preventing revisionism, cultivation of successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat and acceleration of the building up of the new socialist countryside in our country.

The struggle between the two lines and two world outlooks has always existed in youth work. This is a reflection of the class struggle in society. The focal point of the struggle is: On the basis of which class should youth be educated. The proletariat wants the youths to follow the road of integration with the workers and peasants and to cultivate them to become successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat. But swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i go all out to oppose the youths' following the road of integration with workers and peasants, greatly publicized preposterous theories such as "going down to the countryside to get a veneer of gold," "labor reform in disguise," etc., in an attempt to alter Chairman Mao's line and policy for cultivating successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat and to lead youths onto the evil road of revisionism.

The two antagonistic attitudes toward the intellectual youth's going up the mountains and down the countryside is a reflection of the two world outlooks as well as a struggle between the materialist theory of reflection and idealist empiricism. Lenin pointed out: "The viewpoint of life and

practice should be the primary and basic viewpoint of the theory of knowledge." Chairman Mao pointed out: "Where do correct ideas come from? Do they drop from the skies? No. Are they innate in the mind? No. They come from social practice, and from it alone. They come from three kinds of social practice, the struggle for production, the class struggle, and scientific experiment." When intellectual youths follow the road of integration with workers and peasants, they shall be able to deepen their understanding of the materialist theory of reflection and grow up through tempering in the three great revolutionary movements.

Nearly 300,000 intellectual youths have gone up the mountains and down the countryside from Peking municipality since the great proletarian cultural revolution. Nourished by Mao Tse-tung's thought and re-educated by the poor and lower-middle peasants, they take part in the three great revolutionary movements, experience storms, face the world, temper their mind, increase their ability and attain great achievements. This is a powerful blow to the malicious criticism by swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i against the youth's going up the mountains and down the countryside.

An intellectual youth group from Peking that have settled down in Nachin commune, Yaoan hsien, Kirin Province, study together with the poor and lower-middle peasants Chairman Mao's teaching on class struggle and line struggle. They also develop a resolute struggle under the leadership of the Party branch against the class enemy who sabotage collective production and engage in capitalist activities. They enthusiastically publicize Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and policies and the significance of the movement of learning from Tachai in agricultural production in conformation of the determination of the masses of commune members in following the socialist road as well as develop revolutionary mass criticism penetratingly, and drag out class enemies who secretly engage in sabotage.

Intellectual youths from Peking who have settled down in the countryside in Inner Mongolia fear neither the snowstorms in the prairie nor the bitter cold of winter. They dig water wells and reclaim land in places where the ground is frozen as hard as steel. They have planted more than 20 different crops on reclaimed land, including wheat, corn, soya bean and various vegetables.

Intellectual youths from Peking who have settled down in the countryside in Yenan district have set up more than 1,400 scientific experiment groups together with the poor and lower-middle peasants and planted more than 2,000 mow of various crops on experimental plots. Results of their experiments have been popularized in large areas in many communes and production brigades.

As the broad masses of intellectual youths take part in the practice of the struggle for production, the class struggle and scientific experiment, they undergo encouraging revolutionary changes in their ideology and feeling. They said: "After settling down in the countryside, we learned many things which could not be learned in the school." "What we are thinking about now are not good food, comfortable houses or personal hardship but our historical mission in China's revolution and world revolution."

Intellectual youth's going down to the countryside to integrate themselves with poor and lower-middle peasants is an important way for cultivating successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat. Lenin said: "The only way to become a true Communist is to identify oneself with workers and peasants through manual labor." Chairman Mao pointed out clearly: "Intellectual elements will get nowhere if they do not integrate themselves with the masses of workers and peasants. The final line of demarcation between revolutionary, unrevolutionary and counter-revolutionary intellectual elements is whether they are willing to integrate themselves, and whether they practice integration, with the masses of workers and peasants."

During the past few years, a large group of active elements who emerged from among Peking intellectual youths that settled down in the countryside in various localities after tempering by the three great revolutionary movements. More than 3,200 of them have joined the Chinese Communist Party, more than 16,000 have joined the Communist Youth League and nearly 10,000 have been promoted to become members of the leaderships at various levels.

The broad masses of intellectual youths realize profoundly that the poor and lower-middle peasants are their best teachers, the countryside is their best classroom and practice is the source of knowledge. They are now advancing heroically along this road of revolutionization and they are showing more and more enthusiasm as they advance. A new generation is growing up healthily.

All exploiting classes and their agents deny that social practice is the basic source for the development of human knowledge. Confucius, a representative of the declining slave-owner class, advocated "knowing from birth" and swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i inherited Confucianism and fanatically pushed forward idealist empiricism. They clamored that knowledge depended on human "wisdom and intellect" and negated social practice. It is precisely this exploiting class and its agents who proceed from idealist empiricism that always advocate the separation of intellectuals from the masses of workers and peasants. Mencius declared: "Mental workers rule and manual workers are ruled."

Opposition to the intellectual youth's going up the mountains and down the countryside by swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i shows that they are on the side of the exploiting class. Their vicious aim is to fundamentally alter the basic line and policies of the Party for the historical period of socialism, to overthrow the dictatorship of the proletariat and to revert to capitalism. We must grasp the essence of the revisionist line of swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i and conduct deep-going repudiation.

Intellectual youth's going up the mountains and down the countryside and following the road of integration with workers and peasants is a long term plan for the cultivation of successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat. We must follow Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, thoroughly repudiate the revisionist line of swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i, actively do a good job in the work of sending intellectual youths up the mountains and down the countryside and push forward the development of this great revolutionary movement.

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NON-PRODUCTIVE LABOR

Vigorously Reduce Use of Non-Productive Labor

by

Jen-min Jih-pao Correspondent

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, March 9, 1973)

The Party branch of Lihsin production brigade, Lichuang commune, Haian hsien, Kiangsu Province, grasps the vigorous reduction of use of non-productive labor as an important task in the implementation of the Party's rural economic policies. In 1971 use of non-productive labor in this production brigade was reduced by 82 percent as compared with 1970 and in 1972 it was further reduced by 40 percent as compared with 1971. This reduced non-productive labor to 0.5 percent of the total amount of work points. Reduction of use of non-productive labor by large extent reduces the burden on the commune members and promotes the development of agricultural production. In 1971 the output of food grains was 1,100-odd chin per unit area, an increase of nearly 40 percent over that of 1970. Even during last year which was plagued by natural disasters, the output of food grains still exceeded 900 chin per unit area and the output of cotton surpassed the highest record in history. As a result, income of the commune members has increased year by year.

Reckoning Two Accounts Sobers Up the Party Branch

During the year-end distribution of Lihsin production brigade at the end of 1970, everybody was greatly educated by a reckoning of two accounts.

One of the accounts showed this: In 1970 a total of more than 5,200 man-days were spent on non-productive work in this production brigade and this was 5 percent of the total workpoints of the production brigade or 10 man-days per worker on the average. The commune members said discontentedly: "We have to look for people in charge all over the place when we need them but still we cannot find them. When it comes to payment of wages, we have to guarantee their pay. This is not a light burden for the masses."

The other account was: In No. 6 production team of this production brigade, where there were only 50 manual workers, the three principal cadres seldom took part in manual labor. On top of that, the production brigade took away six specialists from production work in this production team to work as literary propagandists, agricultural technicians, barefoot doctors, barefoot veterinaries, and members of poor and lower-middle peasants' propaganda teams. This created a shortage of manpower. When the commune members saw that so many people were not doing any manual work, their initiative for production was affected. During that year the production team originally planned to plant 50 mow of late rice, but half of it could not meet the season and they were forced to plant buckwheat, a low-yielding crop. As a result, 11,000-odd chin of late rice was reaped from the 25 mow and only 1,000-odd chin of buckwheat was reaped from the remaining 25 mow.

These two accounts sobered up the members of the Party branch, who realized profoundly: The commune members urgently wanted to reduce use of non-productive labor, which is a prerequisite for developing socialist agriculture with greater, faster, better and more economical results.

Relying Upon the Masses for Formulation of Measures

After understanding was clarified, the Party branch conducted an open-door rectification and then organized the cadres and masses to study Chairman Mao's relevant teachings and the Party's policies. After repeated discussions, they formulated effective measures to reduce non-productive work:

Relying upon the masses: In the second half of 1970, this production brigade organized a 19-member propaganda team and sent it to several key point production teams to conduct "one-strike and three-anti" movements away from production work. As a result of not having mobilizing the masses, they spent three to four months and used more than 1,700 man-days but still failed to lift the lid of class struggle. In the spring of 1971 by firmly following the mass line and relying upon groups of representatives of poor peasants of the production teams, they solved many problems within a short time. Under the leadership of the Party branch, the group of representatives of poor peasants of No.9 production team mobilized the masses extensively and solved in seven evenings a grave economic problem which could not be settled for many years.

Insisting on spare-time activity: In 1970 this production brigade organized a 40-odd-member literary propaganda team to stage large-scale dramas with its team members staying away from production, but the result turned out to be poor. This even affected the ideological revolutionization of some people because they stayed away from manual labor.

Later, the Party branch strengthened education for the members of the literary propaganda team in ideology and the political line, upheld the guide-line of "spare-time, small-scale, local resources, diversification and frugality" and let them make use of slack farming seasons, rainy days and evenings for rehearsing their programs. The masses were very happy about this arrangement.

Participation in manual labor: The production brigade made rational assignments of work according to the characteristics of various specialized personnel and assigned labor to fixed teams and fixed points. Chu Han-lo, a barefoot veterinary in the production brigade, became ideologically entangled at first when he was assigned to the pig farm of No.6 production team. Later, after being educated by the Party branch, he concentrated on pig raising and, at the same time, began groping for the pathological laws governing the disease of the pigs as well as learned to use herb medicine to treat seven or eight common diseases of the pigs. After the popularization of his method throughout the production brigade, mass prevention and mass treatment

of diseases were practiced,which reduced non-production work as well as decreased the rate of disease among the pigs.

Cadres set examples in reducing non-productive labor: In the past, a small number of comrades in the Party branch thought they were naturally entitled to receive remuneration from the masses when they worked for them, therefore the cadres did not take part in manual labor regularly enough. Thus the Party branch organized all its members to study Chairman Mao's relevant teachings seriously to make everybody realize the great significance of cadres' participation in manual labor. In the meantime, it simplified conferences and practiced labor division by cadres in fixed teams. In this way allowance for missed work for cadres in this production brigade was reduced by 25 percent last year as compared with 1971.

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An Important Measure

- Jen-min Jih-pao Editor's Postscript

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, March 9, 1973)

To reduce use of non-productive labor to make sure there is sufficient manpower on the first line of agricultural production is an important measure in the implementation of the guideline of considering agriculture as the foundation and in accelerating the development of socialist agricultural production. Lihsin production brigade of Haian hsien pays attention to solving this problem promptly and has achieved good results. During the past two years this production brigade reduced the amount of non-productive labor from 5 percent to 0.5 percent of the total number of workpoints. Output of food grains as well as income of the commune members were increased and various items of work were developed smoothly.

Following the booming growth of the rural collective economy, culture, education, public health, physical education, etc., specialized personnel of various types in basic level organizations increased gradually. If attention is not paid to control non-productive labor, manpower on the first line of agricultural production will be weakened and the burden on the commune members will be increased. An example in Lihsin production brigade of a few years ago when every manual worker had to spend ten work-days on non-productive work. This will certainly affect agricultural production and impair the commune members' initiative for manual labor.

But is it possible to reduce non-productive work and the number of personnel not engaged in production? Lihsin production brigade answered this question well. We should not think that having a great number of personnel not engaged in production we shall be able to do our work well. In fact it is just the opposite. Having an excessively large number of personnel not engaged in production will increase the burden on the masses and create dissatisfaction among them. When we fail to obtain support from the masses, we shall be unable to secure expected results. Lihsin production brigade adopted effective measures to reduce the number of personnel not engaged in production, relied upon the masses for everything, persisted in doing much work during spare time and reduced the amount of work missed. As a result, the masses welcomed these measures and work was done well.

The busy spring farming season will soon be here. Do we have sufficient manpower on the first line of agricultural production? Is our division of labor consistent with the guideline of considering agriculture as the foundation? Party organizations at various levels in the countryside should pay attention to these questions.

* * *

GYNECOLOGY

Actively Prevent and Cure Women's Diseases, Protect the Women Labor Force

by

CCP Committee of Changsha Hsien, Hunan Province

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, March 13, 1973)

Chairman Mao teaches: "China's women are a vast reserve of labor power. This reserve should be tapped in the struggle to build a great socialist country." In order to protect women's labor power, we actively carry out the work of preventing and curing women's diseases. Since August of 1971, more than 7,000 medical workers, cadres responsible for the health of women and children, barefoot doctors and public health workers of this hsien have been organized to carry out general examination and cure of women's diseases in 84 communes and townships and 1,024 production brigades. Medical examination has been given to 119,512 married women and medical treatment given to women afflicted with different kinds of disease. At present, over 80 percent of the patients have turned for the better or have totally reocvered. The health level of the women laborers has risen.

It Is Imperative To Make A Success of Preventing and Curing Women's Diseases

In the past few years, with the work of planned birth developing in depth, large groups of women were relieved from household chores and took an active part in the three great revolutionary movements. But there was still a large number of women who had contracted various kinds of women's disease which hindered them from participating in revolution and production. During the hsien-wide general examination and treatment of ancylostomisasis patients in the year before last, some women asked the doctors: "Do you also cure women's diseases?" This question attracted our attention. Actively preventing and curing women's diseases would create favorable conditions for protecting women's labor power, fully arousing their enthusiasm for socialism and promoting the deep-going development of the "In agriculture, learn from Tachai" movement. The hsien committee decided to take a firm hold of the work of preventing and curing women's diseases and to set up an experiment post at Heishih production brigade.

But some cadres said: "We are already fully occupied in production and yet we have to grasp the work on women's disease. One may call on a doctor when one is ill. There is no need to arouse the masses." A few of the medical workers were shy to talk about women's diseases and felt it difficult to cure these diseases. Some of the masses also had doubts, holding that it was hardly possible to cure some of the women's diseases with herbal medicine provided by the cooperative service since the big hospitals also failed to cure these diseases.

In view of these wrong ideas, we obeyed Chairman Mao's teaching, "The line is the key link; once it is grasped, everything falls into place" and educated the cadres, the masses and the medical workers in ideology and political line and held Mao Tse-tung's thought study classes for them to study conscientiously the series of Chairman Mao's directives on public health work and to criticize the counter-revolutionary revisionist line in public health work and the various kinds of old ideas. They came to realize that preventing and curing women's diseases was a problem of showing concern for the mishaps of the masses and carrying out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. Accordingly, many of the cadres responsible for the health of women and children, medical workers and barefoot doctors took with them their baggage and medicine kits and perseveringly went from one production team to another to carry out the work of preventing and curing women's diseases.

Ch'en Chu-ying, a poor peasant commune member of Yangshan brigade, Kuanchia commune, was afflicted with an uterine tumor. She was confined to the bed in the past nine years. She fainted five times because of loss of blood. Somebody said that she was "one who could not stand up." In May of last year, her uterine tumor, weighing 3.5 catties, was removed. She recovered quickly and was relieved of her pain. The "one who could not stand up" was able to stand up.

After the doctors had removed the ovarian tumor, weighing 33 catties, with which she had been afflicted for 14 years, Li Kuei-chen, a poor peasant old woman in her seventies, of Tach'iao brigade, Shuangchiang commune, said with excitement: "It is the doctors educated by Chairman Mao who have saved me!"

Use Chinese Traditional Herbal Medicine Where Possible To Prevent and Cure Women's Diseases

There were not enough medical workers, medical apparatus and medical experience for carrying out the work of preventing and curing women's diseases throughout the hsien. At that time, some people hoped that the big hospitals would send some doctors, the higher level would supply medical apparatus and other localities would provide experience. We overcame the idea of passive reliance on other people, firmly implemented Chairman Mao's directive of "self-reliance" and boldly aroused the masses to solve various difficulties self-reliantly. When there were not enough doctors, we adopted the method of making the old lead the new, working and learning simultaneously, thereby training 189 cadres responsible for the health of women and children at the ch'ü and commune levels and 1,264 barefoot women doctors. These comrades mastered the skills of preventing and curing common women's diseases.

To solve the problem of lack of medicine, we extensively mobilized the masses to gather Chinese traditional medicinal herbs and fully tapped the potentials of the hospitals at the hsien, ch'ü and commune levels to process and prepare medicine from these herbs. According to rough statistics, in March and April of last year alone, the whole hsien gathered more than 300,000 catties of the Chinese traditional medicinal herbs for curing women's diseases and self-reliantly made more than 2,000,000 medicinal capsules, pills and

tablets. In the whole hsien, of the women patients cured, a few had their diseases cured after surgical operations by an itinerant medical team, and most of them were cured after taking the Chinese traditional herbal medicine and being treated with the new acupuncture therapy. Each of them paid an average of less than 0.04 yuan for medical fees, and the rest of the medical fees were paid by the cooperative medical service.

Wang Ai-ying, a poor peasant commune member of Wu-ai brigade, Ket'ang commune, was seriously afflicted with trichomonad vaginitis. The Chinese traditional herbal medicine was applied, curing this disease which had afflicted her for more than ten years.

The poor and lower-middle peasants had a good opinion of the application of the Chinese traditional herbal medicine in curing women's diseases.

When medical experience was lacking, we mobilized the masses to offer the folk medical prescriptions. In various localities, more than 30 folk prescriptions for curing women's diseases were collected. These prescriptions were put through repeated experiments and improved step by step. The medical team of the hsien anti-pestilence post visited more than ten old herbalists and eleven big and small hospitals, learning many things which they formerly did not know. The hsien leadership called two meetings to exchange experience in curing women's diseases, so as to go on enriching and improving the practical experience from the masses.

The women patients generally could obtain medical treatment. As a result, women had better physical health and attended labor more frequently.

In Chiangchiang commune, 453 of the 1,676 women patients formerly could not attend labor the whole year round or could not attend labor regularly. In and after 1971, 336 of them were cured. Now they are actively participating in productive labor.

A poor peasant of Heishih brigade, Tat'o commune, Yen Yun-lan had long been afflicted with salpingitis. After her disease had been cured by means of the Chinese traditional herbal medicine, she actively plunged into the "In agriculture, learn from Tachai" movement. She attended labor for 24 days running during the season for "double-harvest" last year.

Combine Prevention and Cure of Women's Diseases With the Work on Planned Birth

While preventing and curing women's diseases, we actively unfolded the work on planned birth, popularized the new methods of midwifery and universalized the knowledge of hygiene for women and children. The hsien, ch'ü and commune levels organized itinerant medical teams, which acted not only as a team doing propaganda on planned birth and on prevention of women's diseases but also as a team conducting surgical operations of planned birth and curing women's diseases. More than 2,200 barefoot women doctors were also trained, who were capable not only of guiding planned birth and conducting midwifery by the new method but also of examining and curing ordinary women's diseases.

In P'ingt'ang and Chingchiang communes, classes were held to study knowledge of hygiene for women and children, a system of cards was set up recording women's labor insurance, toilet-paper mills were built, latrines were put up beside the fields, and the work on the health of women and children was strengthened.

We have learned this from practice: Prevention and cure of women's diseases and the work on planned birth are closely related to each other and promote each other.

According to investigations made in four communes, namely, Ch'angch'ung, Lit'o, Kanshan and Kaot'ang, in the spring of 1971, of the 927 women who demanded an operation of ligation of oviduct, 108 could not get this ligation because of women's diseases, which meant that 11.6 percent of them were contraindicated for surgical operation. After prevention and cure of women's diseases, contraindications against surgical operation fell by a large extent. In the spring of last year, of the 327 women in these four communes who asked for ligation of oviduct, only four could not get this ligation because of other reasons and all others were sterilized. Subsequently, they generally became stronger and were full of vigor.

Practice shows that only by simultaneously doing well the work of planned birth and prevention and cure of women's diseases will it be possible to make a greater success of protecting women's labor power.

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SUN YAT-SEN ANNIVERSARY

Peking Ceremony Commemorates 48th Anniversary of Dr. Sun Yat-sen's Death

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 12, 1973)

personages from various circles in peking gathered at a ceremony in the sun yat-sen memorial hall in the chungshan park here this morning to commemorate the 48th anniversary of dr. sun yat-sen's death.

attending the ceremony were fu tso-yi and hsu teh-heng, vice-chairmen of the national committee of the chinese people's political consultative conference (c.p.p.c.c.); comrade liao cheng-chih; standing committee members and members of the national committee of the c.p.p.c.c. in peking; standing committee members and members of the central committee of the revolutionary committee of the kuomintang (r.c.k.); and personages from various circles.

the meeting was presided over by chen tzu-sheng, standing committee member of the r.c.k. central committee.

the ceremony started at 10 a.m. the personages present stood in silence before a bust of dr. sun yat-sen. baskets of flowers were placed before the bust by fu tso-yi on behalf of the c.p.p.c.c. national committee, by comrade liao cheng-chih, and also by liu yu-fa on behalf of the united front work department of the central committee of the chinese communist party, chu yun-shan on behalf of the r.c.k. central committee, and yang chun-sheng on behalf of the peking municipal revolutionary committee.

present at the ceremony were:

standing committee members of the c.p.p.c.c. national committee yu shu-teh, wang yun-sheng, teng chu-min, shih liang, sun hsiao-tsun, su tzu-heng, li kuo-wei, yang tung-chun, wu yen-yin, chang hsiao-chien, chi fang, chou shih-kuan, chao pu-chu, jung yi-jen, chung hui-lan, yuan jen-yuan, hsu po-hsin, sa kung-liao and tung chi-wu;

standing committee members, members and alternate members of the r.c.k. central committee lu han, liu wen-hui, liu chung-jung, liu meng-chun, liu fei, kan tzu-sen, wu mao-sun, hou ching-ju, hsu wen-tien, chien chang-chao, wang pao-chen, li ping-heng, li chun-lung, li cheng, chen li, nieh hung, chiao shih-chai, shao heng-chiu and chin yi-chih;

personages from various circles ma chun-ku, ou tang-liang, chuang hsi-chuan, yen chi-tzu, mao yi-sheng, lo shu-chang, hu tzu-ang, hu chueh-wen, hu yao-pang,

hu yu-chih, li chin-teh, sha chien-li, wang chu-chien, chang han-ying, tan chen, hu tzu-ying, hsieh ping-hsin, fei hsiao-tung, yeh sheng-tao, yu kuo-en, wu tso-jen, chien tuan-sheng, yin tsan-hsun, pei wen-chung, ku hsieh-kang, shen chien, wang li-keng, huang chang-shui, chuang ming-li, lien kuan, tsou ping-wen, li ming-yang, wang ke-chun, ho szu-yuan, chou chia-pin, wang chia-chen, chen ming-teh, huang ting-chen, yen hsin-min, sun cheng-pei, li wen-yi, ko chih-cheng, li po-chiu, liang shu-ming, chao chun-mai, lu cheng, liu pin-yi, shen tzu-chiu, liao meng-hsing, ngapo tsaidanchoko, cheng tung-kuo, tu yu-ming, sung hsi-lien, fan han-chieh, cheng szu-yuan, kuo yu-shou, sung wei-pin, hung hsi-hou
and kuo yi-ching; and personages from the c.p.p.c.c. peking municipal committee and other organizations wang lin, wang yuan-hsing, hsia hsiang, ting kung-nan, kuan shih-hsiung, li yi-tsan, lao chun-chan, chen shih-hua, ku chun-cheng, su tsung-chou, chang ke-ming, li wen-lan, fu hsueh-wen, wen chia-szu, pu chieh-hsiu, mo yi-chang, sun fu-ling, hsu chu-po and wang ying.

Dr. Sun Yat-sen's Death Anniversary Observed in Chinese Cities

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 12, 1973)

the 48th anniversary of dr. sun yat-sen's death was commemorated in the chinese cities of shanghai, nanking and kwangchow today.

ma tien-shui and feng kuo-chu, vice-chairmen of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee, wu jo-yen and chen wei-tung, leading members of the united front work department of the shanghai municipal committee of the chinese communist party, chen wang-tao, a leading member of the shanghai municipal committee of the chinese people's political consultative conference (c.p.p.c.c.), chao tsu-kang, chia yi-pin, juan hsuan-wu, chang hui-wen, wu ho-hsuan and liu hsia-jen, leading members of the shanghai municipal committee of the revolutionary committee of the kuomintang (r.c.k.), and personages from various circles visited the former residence of dr. sun yat-sen this morning. baskets of flowers were placed in front of the portrait of dr. sun yat-sen.

personages from various circles in kiangsu province and nanking visited dr. sun yat-sen's mausoleum this morning.

baskets of flowers were placed before the statue of dr. sun yat-sen by the kiangsu provincial and nanking municipal revolutionary committees, the provincial and municipal c.p.p.c.c. committees, and the provincial and municipal r.c.k. committees.

present were chiang ko and chang chi, leading members of the kiangsu provincial and nanking municipal revolutionary committees; chen liang and wang shu-tung, leading members of departments concerned of the kiangsu provincial and nanking municipal c.p.c. committees; jen chung-kao, chang kuang-chung, chen ho-chin and yang ting-pao, fan tsun-chung and hsu mei-feng, leading members of the kiangsu provincial and nanking municipal c.p.p.c.c. committees; and chi yu-ting, liao yun-tse and liao yun-sheng, leading members of the kiangsu provincial and nanking municipal r.c.k. committees.

a memorial ceremony was held in dr. sun yat-sen memorial hall in kwangchow today.

attending the ceremony were lin li-ming, vice-chairman of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee; chung ming, vice-chairman of the kwangchow municipal revolutionary committee; and chang po-chuan and tsui chieh, leading members of the united front work departments of the c.p.c. provincial and municipal committees; and kuo ti-huo, chang lu-tsun, yi mei-hou, huang yu-mou, lo ming, li ta-chao and lin chih-cheng, leading members of the c.p.p.c.c. provincial and municipal committees; chin yuan-pang, fang shao-yi and hsu hsi-ching, leading members of the r.c.k. provincial and municipal committees; and friends of dr. sun yat-sen. they laid wreaths before the bronze statue of dr. sun yat-sen and viewed the tablet engraved with the will of dr. sun yat-sen.

MACHINE TOOLS

Combination Machine Tools in Wide Use in China

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 12, 1973)

combination machine tools that can mill, drill and bore at the same time are in wide use in china's machine-building industry today. such machines make up three-quarters of the machine tools used on automatic production lines in the industry.

the combination machine tool combines the advantages of the special-purpose machine tool and the general machine tool. it enables the operator to machine a workpiece on different surfaces in various processes simultaneously. this helps raise efficiency while guaranteeing quality.

made up mainly of mass-produced parts, the combination machine tool takes less time to design and build. this cuts the production cost. the machine is easy to repair.

combination machine tools and automatic production lines made up of such machines are used widely in the tractor, motor vehicle, diesel engine, electric motor, farm machine and valve plants in peking, shanghai, shenyang, loyang, nanking, changchun, wuhan and other places.

manufacture of combination machine tools started in china in 1956. the state has since set up special research institutes and factories to design and make them. many provincial machine-building plants have also been making the machines. three times as many combination machine tools were produced between 1966 and 1972 as all in the previous decade. the technical level and quality have been markedly improved.

TECHNICAL INNOVATIONS

Outstanding Woman Innovator in China's Electrical Industry

(NCNA-English Changsha, Mar. 13, 1973)

outstanding electrical industry innovator lin ai-chen, who has saved china great sums and raised output at the hsiangtan electric generator plant in hunan province, is continuing what she describes as "the race against time" in advancing china's socialist construction.

along with other workers and technicians who helped, she has 30 major innovations to her credit, covering work processes, equipment and treatment of raw and semi-finished material in the production of generators for the mining industry.

this worker-turned-engineer in central china was an underground messenger for a communist-led guerrilla unit for a long time before liberation. her husband was killed in the course of revolutionary work by the enemy and she was persecuted.

the party sent lin ai-chen, daughter of a poor peasant, to work in this new big plant. when she gazed at the towering factory buildings and touched the new machines, the

communist party member vowed in her heart to do all she could to help build socialism.

her first job was in the coil section. she observed that the method of silk-winding insulation was slow and costly. through experiments, lin ai-chen worked out a cheaper, more efficient and faster way by pressing varnish on the coils. the plant commended her initiative.

she was encouraged and continued to offer suggestions about other weak links and make innovations with others.

the party organization in the plant took note of the poorly educated workers whose political enthusiasm led them to find ways to increase production. it sent a number of them, including lin ai-chen, to spare-time vocational school. in 1960, lin ai-chen was qualified to be appointed an engineer and was made deputy head of the coil section. later she was put in charge of the production of insulating materials.

the mining industry in china has grown tremendously in recent years. the state plan called for the hsiangtan electric generator plant to produce twice as much in 1971 as the previous year. the demand for insulating material -- both quantity and specifications -- rose sharply. it was obvious that the method in practice of cutting the material on lathes could not keep pace. lin ai-chen and the workers discussed the problem back and forth.

as she passed the dining hall kitchen one day, lin ai-chen noticed a cook operating a noodle press. she got hold of a mechanic and, using the principle of the press, they made a cutter to process the insulating material. the initial results were rough and ready. an old worker suggested adding a sharp cutting tool to trim the edges to the required smoothness. this worked so well that productivity was raised 13-fold and the output is up to standard.

but this created a shortage of powdered mica which the plant got from elsewhere. the plant party committee endorsed lin ai-chen's request to set up a team to find ways for the plant to produce its own, without the need for a reactor that in usual practice is housed in a 2-storey-high building.

the workers and technicians succeeded in devising a substitute baking chamber that enables the plant to turn out powdered mica at half the cost of that it got elsewhere. this saves the state 450,000 yuan a year.

technical proposals and other measures suggested by lin ai-chen and others last year saved the state 570,000 yuan. lin ai-chen has been commended as an advanced worker or model worker on many occasions, most recently at a conference called by the hsiangtan municipal committee of the communist party.

OFFSHORE ISLAND

Great Changes in East China Islet

(NCNA-English Foochow, Mar. 12, 1973)

the 4,000 people living on a 26-square kilometre east china islet can now meet most of their grain needs and supply the state with nine times as many fish as at the time of liberation.

this fishing island, about 100 nautical miles off foochow, has 24 motorized junks, 33 wooden sail-boats and 113 small sampans, all built without asking for government aid. the people caught 4,500 tons of fish last year.

they produced 500 tons of grain last year, a ninefold increase over 1950 when the islet was liberated. per-hectare yield was nine tons in 1972 as against two tons 20 years ago. this achievement was due to enlarged cultivated area, soil improvement, water control projects, improved farming methods and double-cropping.

at the time of liberation, yushan island had only a few dozen small wooden boats and caught no more than 500 tons of fish a year. the inhabitants had come from nine provinces on the mainland before liberation to escape the exorbitant taxes and heavy levies imposed by the landlords and reactionary governments. they lived entirely on fishing.

liberation of the island brought the fishermen political rights for the first time and changes began to take place after they organized themselves into fishing cooperatives, but the big break-through began in 1960, two years after they had formed a people's commune.

up to that time they were limited to inshore fishing and the season lasted no longer than five months a year. the fishermen had accumulated enough funds by 1960 to build their first motorized junk. today they go out to offshore areas and catch fish all the year round.

only 56 hectares of land were cultivated before 1969 and the people depended on the state for grain. the communist party committee in 1969 organized more than 1,000 people, most of them women, to reclaim land on 700-metre high tienhu mountain in the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle exemplified by the tachai brigade, the national pace-setter in agriculture. in four years they have built three water reservoirs, two dams, and 17 irrigation canals and ditches. the cultivated area has been doubled.

all the formerly sand-swept land and barren hills have been covered with timber and fruit trees and tea shrubs in afforestation work that started in 1956 in response to a call by chairman mao. pines, cypresses, firs, gums, willows, tangerines, plums, peaches, persimmons and shaddocks now cover over 800 hectares.

many new brick and tile houses have been put up in the past two decades. in old china, 200 people took shelter in caves and 1,771 others lived in thatched huts. now they have moved into 2,400 new rooms.

yushan was called "the island of the blind" because none of the people could read or write in the old days. all school-age children are enrolled and those under 35 years old can now read and write.

medical care and treatment were unheard-of before liberation. a cholera epidemic killed more than 300 people in 1940. the commune now has a poly-clinic and a cooperative medical service is available to all.

also on the islet are a hydro-electric station, a supply and marketing cooperative, a grain supply centre, a post and telegraph office, a bank, a rice mill, an aquatic products purchasing station and a tailor shop.

AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENTS

Mass Agricultural Scientific Experiments in Southwest China Province

(NCNA-English Chengtu, Mar. 12, 1973)

scientific farm experiments involve more than one million members of rural people's communes in the southwest china province of szechwan, a major rice and rape producer.

two hundred thousand production teams have set up groups that concentrate on water control, rational application of fertilizer, soil improvement and improving seed strains on experimental plots. good seed strains from the locality and elsewhere are popularized after first being tested on these plots.

the provincial institute of agricultural sciences sent more than 80 technical personnel to establish a dozen centres both on plains and rolling land and help commune members select good strains and make experiments in dealing with plant pests and diseases.

more than 90 strains of rice, wheat and rape have been popularized in a planned way in the past few years. good strains of maize and kaoliang cultivated by hybridization have been widely adopted for rolling land.

bacterial fertilizer and plant hormones are widely produced and used.

seventy per cent of szechwan's farmland is on rolling land and in hilly areas on which only one crop a year used to be grown. that is why many scientific groups devote attention to increasing the land utilization rate. many counties have made progress in eliminating early rice seedling rot and empty late rice ears due to low temperature. this has been dealt with by developing early rice strains which ripen earlier and cold resistant late rice strains. the acreage of double-crop rice in 1972 stood at about a dozen times the 1970 figure. kuanghan county now plants rice right after harvesting maize. it has changed into growing two or even three crops a year.

hsintu county, which now grows three crops a year instead of two has benefitted from the repair and enlargement of the ancient tukiangyen irrigation system since liberation. the rural agricultural scientific groups of the county concentrated on providing it with high-yield, early ripening rape. the scientific group of one production brigade, led by the party branch secretary, was able to make a significant break-through in three years of testing. the new strain ripens ten days earlier than those formerly grown and raises output by 20 per cent.

five years of experimental work in wushan county led to a disease-resistant strain of potatoes that gives five times the amount per hectare of strains formerly grown on a large acreage. the importance of this can be seen in the fact that 13 provinces and municipalities have adopted the strain.

LIVESTOCK

Lambing Season in Northwest China Province

(NCNA-English Sining, Mar. 13, 1973)

more than 1.7 million lambs were born in northwest china's chinghai province by mid-february. the survival rate is 95 per cent.

leading cadres at all levels in the six autonomous chou and 29 stockbreeding counties strengthened their leadership over the stock-breeding work with the beginning of winter last year. the herdsmen adopted various measures to ensure that the new-born animals would survive.

in the past few months, the stockbreeding areas have launched a mass campaign to learn the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle. the herdsmen have built new water conservancy projects in snowstorms to irrigate the dry grasslands.

in order to increase livestock quickly this year, work was started earlier than usual last autumn to set aside grazing grounds for the lambing animals that provide shelter against the wind, have a lot of sunshine and are near water. they also put up shelters to protect lambs.

Inner Mongolia Improves Livestock

(NCNA-English Huhehot, Mar. 13, 1973)

the inner mongolian autonomous region, the leading livestock raising region in china, has made progress in improving its livestock.

the total number of improved livestock last year was 34 per cent above that in 1965, the year prior to the great proletarian cultural revolution.

twentytwo per cent of the sheep in the region are of improved strains obtained by crossing fine-breed sheep with the local breed. two thirds of the wool local herdsmen delivered to the state last year was sheared from sheep of improved breeds.

improved ewes weigh over 50 kilogrammes on the average. they yield five times more wool and 1.8 times more mutton. improved dairy cows produce three times more milk. crossbred horses are sturdier than the local breed.

led by party organizations at various levels, the herdsmen last year launched a mass movement to improve their livestock. over 230 artificial insemination stations were set up and about 500 technicians trained from among the herdsmen in chahar right wing rear banner (county). the 82 horse crossbreeding stations run by people's communes and production brigades in ulan chap league had 12,000 horses inseminated last year.

many people's communes and some banners have improved most of their livestock. improved livestock now accounts for 95.6 per cent of the total number of animals in a production brigade in ikh chao league. the number of livestock in a production brigade in silinghot league is treble that in 1964, the year when local herdsmen started improving their livestock.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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ACROBATIC TROUPE

Chinese Shenyang Acrobatic Troupe Returns to Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 12, 1973)

the chinese shenyang acrobatic troupe with chang ying-wu as leader, and yin tsan-chen as deputy leader, returned here this afternoon by special plane after a friendly tour of canada, the united states of america, chile, peru and mexico.

among those present at the airport to meet the troupe were chang wen-chin, assistant foreign minister, wu yin-hsien, member of the cultural group under the state council, ting hsueh-sung, secretary-general of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, leading members of departments concerned hsiang chien, lin lin, chen teh-ho and chang ying, and leading members of the peking and shanghai acrobatic troupes.

when the chinese acrobats alighted from the plane, the welcomers shook hands with them and congratulated them on the success of their performance tour. the troupe members happily recalled their impressions of the four-month tour covering some 60,000 kilometres. the youngest member, 11-year-old chao chun, said happily: "the people, the children and the overseas chinese in all the countries we visited were very warm and friendly to us." shih hua-lin, a 42-year-old pole tricks performer, and chen huan, the girl whose speciality is "the pagoda of bowls", said: "our tour has helped promote the understanding and friendship between the people and artists of china and the countries we visited. it was also a good opportunity for us to learn from other peoples. we were deeply impressed."

present at the airport were eugenio anguiano, mexican ambassador to china, charles john small, canadian ambassador to china, fernando perez e, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chilean embassy in peking, and miguel pons, first secretary of the peruvian embassy in peking.

CHINA AND BRITAIN

President of British Industrial Technology Exhibition Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 12, 1973)

john keswick, president of the sino-british trade council and president of the british industrial technology exhibition, arrived here by air this afternoon.

he was met at the airport by li hsi-fu, vice-chairman of the china council for the promotion of international trade, and leading members of other organizations kung fan-cheng, tung chao and yu hou-hua.

diplomatic officials of the british embassy in peking were also present.

CHINA AND EAST GERMANY

Chinese Vice Minister of Foreign Trade Arrives in Leipzig

(NCNA-English Leipzig, Mar. 11, 1973)

chou hua-min, vice-minister of foreign trade of the people's republic of china, arrived here by air today. he has come to visit the 1973 leipzig international fair on invitation.

chou hua-min was welcomed at the airport by moenkemeyer, vice-minister of foreign economy of the german democratic republic.

chinese ambassador peng kuang-wei and yeh lei, commercial counsellor of the chinese embassy, were also present.

CHINA AND EGYPT

Egyptian Foreign Minister Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English — Peking, Mar. 12, 1973)

dr. mohamed hassan el-zayyat, foreign minister of the arab republic of egypt, flew in here this afternoon on a friendly visit at the invitation of the chinese government.

he is accompanied by mrs. zayyat and officials of the egyptian foreign ministry.

peking airport flew the chinese and egyptian national flags. foreign minister and mrs. zayyat and the other distinguished egyptian guests were given a warm welcome at the airport by chinese foreign minister chi peng-fei and his wife hsu han-ping, vice-foreign minister ho ying and his wife wang hao, and leading members of the departments concerned of the foreign ministry, of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries and the peking municipal revolutionary committee.

sarin chhak, minister of foreign affairs of the royal government of national union of cambodia, and madame sarin chhak were present at the airport.

diplomatic officials of the egyptian embassy in peking and diplomatic envoys to china of a number of other countries were also present.

tsao ke-chiang, director of the west asian and north african affairs department of the foreign ministry, and egyptian ambassador to china salah el-abd made a special trip to kwangchow to meet the egyptian foreign minister and accompanied him to peking.

during their stop-over at kwangchow, foreign minister zayyat and the other distinguished egyptian guests were received by liu tien-fu, vice-chairman of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee, and lo fan-chun, vice-chairman of the kwangchow municipal revolutionary committee.

Chi Peng-fei and Ho Ying Hold Talks with Dr. El-Zayyat

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 13, 1973)

chinese foreign minister chi peng-fei and vice-foreign minister ho ying held talks with dr. mohamed hassan el-zayyat, foreign minister of the arab republic of egypt, here today. the talks proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

taking part in the talks on the egyptian side were egyptian ambassador to china salah el-abd, and members of the minister's party, ambassador zakaria el-adly imam, head of the cultural department of the foreign ministry, ambassador ahmed kamal otama, chief of the ministry's protocol department, and salah zaki and salah hindawi, second secretaries of the cabinet of the minister.

on the chinese side were director tsao ke-chiang and deputy director chou chueh of the west asian and north african affairs department of the foreign ministry, kao chien-chung, deputy director of the ministry's protocol department, li sung-ling, deputy division chief of the west asian and north african affairs department, and staff members li liu-ken, wang shih-chieh and li chih-chieh.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Japanese Hokusai Katsushika Painting Exhibition Opens in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 12, 1973)

the japanese hokusai katsushika painting exhibition opened at the china art gallery here this afternoon.

liao cheng-chih, president of the china-japan friendship association, shih shao-hua, secretary-general of the cultural group under the state council, and yang chi, vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, attended the opening ceremony and viewed the exhibits together with leading members of other departments and people from fine arts circles, including wang yeh-chiu, shao yu, ku yuan, chiang chao-ho, li ko-jan, peng hua, wang hsiao-yun, ting hsueh-sung, sun ping-hua, lin lin and ching pu-chun.

present were head of the hokusai exhibition delegation mikio mizuta, deputy head jiro enjoji, secretary-general norio

shirato, and members shinsaburo aoki, kunio matsuyama and hirohide hashimoto, and secretary michiko kimura.

present also were yuichi hayashi, charge d'affaires ad interim of the japanese embassy in peking, and his wife and diplomatic officials of the embassy; nobutoki inoue, representative of the peking liaison office of the japan-china memorandum trade office of japan; japanese friend in peking ichihei sugiyama and his wife; and vice-president of "yomiuri shimbun" of japan shiroo hara, its managing editor zitsuo hasegawa, and their party who are here on a friendly visit.

hokusai katsushika (1760-1849) was a noted ukiyoe (genre) painter. on display are more than 150 paintings which vividly portray the life and labour of the japanese people as well as landscapes. these works draw favourable comments from chinese visitors.

the exhibition is jointly sponsored by the china-japan friendship association and the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, with the exhibits provided by the executive committee of the japanese hokusai painting exhibition in china, the japan-china cultural exchange association and the nippon keizai shimbun.

MALAYSIA

Malaysia Quits ASPAC

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 13, 1973)

malaysia has decided to withdraw from the asia and pacific council (aspac), according to western news agency reports quoting an announcement made by the malaysian foreign ministry in kuala lumpur yesterday.

the announcement said that malaysia would not be represented at the aspac standing committee meeting in bangkok today.

malaysian official sources said that the decision to withdraw was in keeping with malaysia's non-alignment policy.

aspac was formed in 1966 to band together japan, thailand, malaysia, the philippines, australia, new zealand, the pak jung hi clique, the nguyen van thieu clique and the chiang kai-shek clique.

CHINA AND MAURITIUS

Chinese Ambassador to Mauritius Fetes Prime Minister Ramgoolam

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 12, 1973)

chinese ambassador to mauritius wang tse held a banquet in honour of prime minister ramgoolam and his wife on the evening of march 7, according to a port louis report.

present at the banquet were duval, minister of external affairs, tourism and emigration, and his mother mrs. henrosson; jaypal, minister of state for information; burrenchobay, permanent secretary of the ministry of external affairs, tourism and emigration; ghoorah permanent secretary of the prime minister's office; and others.

malecela, tanzanian minister of external affairs now visiting mauritius, was also present on invitation.

before the banquet, a coloured chinese documentary film on prime minister ramgoolam's visit to china last april was shown.

after the film show, ambassador wang tse presented the film to prime minister ramgoolam on behalf of the chinese government. prime minister ramgoolam asked ambassador wang tse to convey his thanks to the chinese government and premier chou en-lai.

CHINA AND NORTH VIETNAM

Foreign Minister Nguyen Duy Trinh Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 12, 1973)

the delegation of the government of the democratic republic of viet nam to the international conference on viet nam led by foreign minister nguyen duy trinh left here for home by special plane this morning.

present at the airport to see the delegation off were chinese foreign minister chi peng-fei, and liang feng, deputy director of the asian affairs department, and kao chien-chung, deputy director of the protocol department, of the foreign ministry.

also present were:

sarin chhak, foreign minister of the royal government of national union of cambodia, and toch kham doeun, cambodian ambassador to china;

d.r.v.n. ambassador to china ngo thuyen, ambassador to china of the republic of south viet nam nguyen van quang, and officials of the two embassies; and

polish ambassador to china franciszek stachowiak.

CHINA AND NORWAY

Norwegian Ambassador Gives Reception for Chinese Gymnasts

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 12, 1973)

norwegian ambassador to china per ravne and his wife gave a reception here this afternoon for the chinese gymnastic team which will soon visit norway.

attending were leading members from the chinese physical culture and sports commission and other organizations concerned li meng-hua, sung chung, tung nien-li and all members of the chinese gymnastic team.

the hosts and guests chatted at the reception which proceeded in an atmosphere of friendship. the ambassador and his wife wished the chinese gymnasts success during their visit. the chinese gymnasts expressed the desire to contribute to the promotion of friendship between the chinese and norwegian people and sportsmen.

CHINA AND PERU

Hsiao Ching-kuang Meets and Fetes Captain of Peruvian Naval Ship "Independence"

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 12, 1972)

hsiao ching-kuang, chinese vice-minister of national defence and commander of the navy of the chinese people's liberation army, this evening met and hosted a banquet in honour of captain alejandro perez ruiz, captain of the training ship "independence" of the navy of the republic of peru, and representatives of the officers and men of the ship.

attending the meeting and banquet were peruvian ambassador to china eduardo valdez, commercial attache of the peruvian embassy in peking werner boggiano and his wife, and first secretary of the embassy miguel pons and his wife.

vice-minister hsiao ching-kuang and captain perez had a cordial conversation and later made toasts at the banquet.

in his toast, vice-minister hsiao ching-kuang, on behalf of the chinese ministry of national defence and all the commanders and fighters of the p.l.a. navy, extended a warm welcome to captain perez and all the other distinguished guests from peru.

he said: "the peruvian people and army, under the leadership of his excellency president juan velasco alvarado, have over the past years made unremitting efforts in safeguarding national independence and state sovereignty and developing the national economy. especially admirable is the resolute struggle waged by the peruvian people and army against the hegemonism and power politics of the superpowers in defence of their right over the 200-nautical-mile territorial sea and the country's resources. we firmly support your just struggle."

"both china and peru are developing countries, belonging to the third world," he went on. "our two peoples sympathize with and support each other in defending their state sovereignty and building their respective countries."

hsiao ching-kuang expressed the belief that the friendly visit to china of the training ship "independence" would further promote the mutual understanding and friendship between the people and armies of the two countries.

the chinese vice-minister asked captain perez to convey to vice admiral luis vargas caballero, minister of the navy and general commander of the peruvian navy his

cordial regards and those of the commanders and fighters of the p.l.a. navy.

in reply, captain perez conveyed the friendly regards of vice admiral luis vargas caballero to the chinese government and navy. he said: "it is the wish of our government that the training ship 'independence' will utilize the opportunity of this ocean-going drill to pay a friendly visit to your country so as to strengthen our ties and exchange experience with you and enable our people to know something about the reality, achievements and changes in china."

he thanked china for her support to peru's stand in safeguarding the right over the 200-nautical-mile territorial sea. "the sole purpose of this stand is to protect our country's marine resources," he said. "therefore, the peruvian navy is duty-bound to defend this right against any foreign piratical acts, even at the cost of lives."

present at the meeting and banquet were deputy commander of the p.l.a. navy liu tao-sheng and leading members of departments concerned, including lai kuang-tsu, chen teh-ho, shih lin-feng, yin tso-chen and huo fa-yao.

captain perez and the other peruvian guests arrived here by special plane from shanghai this afternoon.

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Yeh Chien-ying, Chiang Ching, Yao Wen-yuan, Chi Teng-kuei, Wu Teh, Keng Piao Meet Romanian Cultural Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 12, 1973)

yeh chien-ying, chiang ching and yao wen-yuan, members of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china, chi teng-kuei, alternate member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee, wu teh, member of the c.p.c. central committee and head of the cultural group under the state council, and keng piao, member of the c.p.c. central committee and head of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee, met with all comrades on the romanian cultural delegation here this evening.

when dumitru popescu, leader of the delegation, member of the executive committee and member of the secretariat of the central committee of the romanian

communist party and chairman of the council of socialist culture and education of romania, mihnea gheorghiu, deputy leader of the delegation, member of the r.c.p. central committee and president of the academy of social and political sciences of romania, and members of the delegation laurentiu fulga, stefan pascu and constantin matei came to the meeting hall comrades yeh chien-ying, chiang ching, yao wen-yuan, chi teng-kuei and others cordially shook hands with them and warmly welcomed them to visit china.

the hosts and guests then entered into cordial and friendly conversations in a pleasant atmosphere.

comrade yeh chien-ying asked comrade dumitru popescu to convey the cordial regards of the leading comrades of the c.p.c. central committee to comrade nicolae ceausescu, comrade ion gheorghe maurer, comrade emil bodnaras and other leading comrades of the r.c.p. central committee. comrade yeh chien-ying also expressed support for the struggle waged by the romanian people under the leadership of comrade nicolae ceausescu, and spoke highly of the achievements they won in their struggle.

comrade dumitru popescu conveyed the fraternal, internationalist greetings of comrade nicolae ceausescu to chairman mao, premier chou and other leading comrades of the c.p.c. central committee. he also congratulated the chinese people on their achievements in various fields.

the hosts and guests noted with satisfaction the growing, close relations between the parties, countries, peoples and cultural workers of china and romania.

romanian ambassador to china nicolae gavrilescu and diplomatic officials of the romanian embassy in peking were present at the meeting.

also present were leading members of chinese departments concerned shih shao-hua, chih chun, chou pei-yuan, yu hui-yung, ti fu-tsai, hao liang, liu ching-tang, wang chen and wang ming-hsiu, and staff members hsu wen-teh and chao ching-tien.

CHINA AND US

China's Organs of Dictatorship Release US Culprit

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 12, 1973)

john thomas downey (alias jack donovan), spy of the u.s. central intelligence agency, male, 43, born in connecticut, u.s.a., secretly intruded into china's air space over northeast china aboard a spy plane on november 29, 1952 and was arrested after his plane was shot down. the military tribunal of the supreme people's court of the people's republic of china sentenced downey to life imprisonment in november 1954. the sentence was changed to five years imprisonment on december 13, 1971. considering that downey confessed his crime and his behavior was not bad while serving his term, china's organs of dictatorship decided to grant him leniency and release him immediately. john thomas downey was deported under escort via shumchun today.

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